MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 JUNE 1981

Iran

Tehran Prosecutor Interviewed--In an interview carried live by Tehran radio, Tehran prosecutor Seyyed Asadollah Lajvardi admitted that he does not know President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's current whereabouts and said that the border guards have been alerted to the possibility that the president may try to flee the country. He said the possibility of Bani-Sadar's being smuggled out of Iran still exists and asserted that if he wishes to go abroad, he should do so legally. Asked about Bani-Sadr's associates, Lajvardi said a number of people who worked in the president's offices have been detained pending an investigation. He also noted that the prosecutor's office has seized the assets of the pro-Bani-Sadr newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI. The Tehran prosecutor denied that the Tudeh Party has penetrated governmental organizations and has decisive influence and criticized pro-Tudeh minigroups for never condemning the Soviet Union. In response to a question about the National Front, the prosecutor said its leaders would be summoned to court and punished.

Khomeyni Message--In a message read by his son at a Tehran ceremony commemorating the anniversary of the birth of the "hidden imam," Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni called on the people of Iran to be calm and vigilant. In his message, carried by Tehran radio, Khomeyni said the enemy's anti-Islamic, deviant movement will be defeated in the next few days, saying this is not the defeat of an individual or individuals but the defeat of a movement that does not believe in Islam. Khomeyni affirmed that he would stand against those who cause tension and clashes under the pretext of expressing support for certain individuals.

Montazeri Interview--Questioned on recent political developments in an interview carried by Tehran radio, Qom Friday Imam Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri said President Bani-Sadr's mistake was that he thought 11 million people had voted for him, when instead they had voted for the leader of the revolution and Islam. He said the president failed to recognize his own position in the country or the forces at work. Montazeri criticized Bani-Sadr for telling the entire world that Iran is bankrupt and that people are tortured, and he asserted that the president tried to weaken whatever forces were not under his control. Responding to Bani-Sadr's remark that the president had turned into a machine for signing papers, Montazeri affirmed that the president's role is ceremonial and that he must sign the bills approved by the Council of Guardians.

Lebanese Crisis

Habib Mission--After a lengthy meeting with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin said the diplomatic effort to obtain the withdrawal of Syria's SAM missiles from Lebanon is continuing. In his remarks, broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Begin said Israel will give Habib a chance to continue his diplomatic endeavors at least through next week. However, he promised that if the political and diplomatic process becomes exhausted, Israel will use military means. Begin said he will keep his promise to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat to allow Habib additional time and said Israel's policy is also in line with President Ronald Reagan's call for all parties in the dispute to give Habib another chance. Replying to questions, Begin said Israel would agree to grant Habib additional time if a week proves insufficient to remove the missiles and restore the status quo ante in Lebanon.

Military situation--According to Voice of Lebanon radio, there was intensive sniper fire along the contact lines in Beirut and Zahlah was subjected to indiscriminate artillery shelling and heavy sniping in the residential areas during the afternoon and evening of 18 June. The radio reported on the night of 18 June that the inhabitants of Zahlah were resisting a Syrian attack involving the use of tanks, other vehicles, rockets and artillery, which was coupled with shelling and tank fire in the residential areas.

The Voice of Lebanon described the situation this morning as "extremely precarious" and said losses had been confined to injuries, fires and the destruction of homes. Beirut radio reported that in the south the An-Nabatiyah suburbs and Kafr Rumman came under artillery shelling originating from Israel and the border strip last night and said that a clash between a local organization and Fijian UN forces occurred in the Hadi Jilu area.

According to Jerusalem radio, in the last few weeks the Syrians have completed their deployment in Lebanon and the reinforcement of their troops. It reported that they have built a defense line based on infantry posts and tank positions and mined the traffic axes from southern Lebanon through the Al-Biqa' valley toward Syria.

Syria

Damascus radio reported that a combat unit, supported by ground and air forces, carried out a tactical exercise involving an attack on mock enemy forces.

Nuclear Energy Conference

Damascus radio reported that at the conclusion of its meeting in Damascus, the first Arab conference on nuclear energy stressed the need for Inter-Arab cooperation in acquiring nuclear technology and using it for peaceful purposes and called on the United Nations to form an international inspection committee to help the International Atomic Energy Agency inspect Israel's nuclear installations.

Iraqi-Soviet Talks

INA reported that Iraqi First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan met with Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov in Moscow to discuss bilateral relations, Iranian aggression and the Arab-Israeli conflict. According to INA, the Soviet side stressed the need for imposing strict sanctions against Israel for its attack on the Iraqi nuclear installation.

Israel

Tzipori on Strategic Dialogue--In an interview broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori said there have been no disruptions in the Israel-U.S. strategic dialogue following the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor. Tzipori said a working plan and timetable agreed upon earlier have not been altered. He affirmed that the dialogue will continue, adding that the misunderstanding between Israel and the United States over the Iraqi reactor will be solved and will stimulate closer coordination between U.S. and Israeli defense officials.

Normalization Projects Postponed--Jerusalem radio reported that the Israeli ambassador to Cairo, Moshe Sason, questioned the head of the Normalization Department in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry about the postponement of Israeli-Egyptian youth exchanges and several economic cooperation programs and about the delay in the Egyptian ratification of a cultural cooperation agreement. According to Jerusalem radio, the ambassador was told that these activities will be resumed "when the storm dies down."

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ARAB REACTION TO REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE CONTINUES

Klibi Condemnation

LD181402 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Tunis, 18 Jun (TAP)--Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has made the following statement:

In light of the reaction by the world community and the consensus of views of the countries represented at the Security Council, including France and Italy which participated in the construction of the Tammuz reactor, and considering the International Atomic Energy Agency's confirmation of the peaceful nature of the Iraqi nuclear installations, President Reagan's statement is bound to encourage Israel to indulge further in its aggression against the Arab countries and to threaten security and peace in the area.

There is no doubt that the U.S. President's statement opens the door to serious interpretations to contravention of international law and provides an opportunity to countries involved in military confrontation to carry out acts of aggression under the pretext that their security is threatened according to their own interpretations and as they see it.

It is very regrettable that the U.S. President's stand, in justifying this Israeli aggression which constitutes blatant international terror, comes at a time when the Arab countries were expecting the United States to take drastic measures against Israel and to contribute to forcing the Zionist state to end aggression and withdraw from the occupied Arab territories. But President Reagan's statement can only be construed as yet another political encouragement in addition to the unlimited military, economic and technological aid given to Israel.

Thus the United States alone stands on the side of Israeli aggression [word indistinct] hopes of the Arab countries and all peace-loving countries.

Gulf Council Official's View

JN182146 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1920 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Manama, 18 Jun (GNA)--'Abdallah Bisharah, secretary general of the Gulf Cooperation Council, arrived in Manama today on a 3-day visit to the State of Bahrain as part of a tour of the council's states. Bisharah told GNA that the aim of his tour is to exchange points of view with the officials of member states on future stages and developments in the situation in the region.

He said that, after the signing of the council's statutes, an idea had been reached on the General Secretariat's need for employees, specialists and technicians. The aim of the visit is to inform officials of what has been achieved and to reiterate the support of the member states for the General Secretariat in its search for the personnel it requires.

On U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statement after the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, he said that the statement hurts the Arab individual and Arab dignity. Therefore, there must be an end to such statements which come up with adverse results which neither serve the interests of the region nor those of the United States. Bisharah stressed that the members of the Cooperation Council are an integral part of the Arab nation. Whether these statements come from Reagan or anybody else, they hurt the Arab nation and consequently us and we reject them.

On the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Bisharah called for imposing economic, political, military and trade sanctions against Israel in accordance with article No 7 of the United Nations Charter.

Gulf Council Study

JN181201 Doha QNA in Arabic 1145 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 18 Jun (QNA)--A Gulf diplomatic source in Abu Dhabi has stated that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statements the day before yesterday in which he justified the Israeli attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor are being studied with great care by the states of the Gulf Cooperation Council. In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Abu Dhabi today, the source said that the Gulf Cooperation Council states' stand on these statements will be unified and in harmony with the higher Arab interests. The source added that several Arab countries had expected the United States to react to the Israeli aggression against Iraq by working to end the Israeli occupation of Arab lands and to enable the Palestinian people to regain their legitimate rights to their land and homeland.

DPFLP Statement

JN181316 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1250 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Beirut, 18 Jun (SANA)--The Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PDFLP] has considered President Ronald Reagan's justification of the Israeli aggression as new proof that the United States is our Arab nation's major enemy. In a statement issued here today, the DPFLP added that if we do not fight and boycott the United States, Israel will continue to use the Arab [word indistinct] and U.S. arms against the Arab nation.

'ARAFAT SPEAKS IN BAGHDAD ON ISRAELI RAID

JN182129 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1911 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Brothers: Here is the text of the speech Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] delivered during his meeting with the Palestinian community in Iraq 2 days ago:

It gives me pleasure, to meet with you in these difficult circumstances through which our Arab nation is passing, particularly in the face of these Israeli attacks against our revolution, the Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces and the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in southern Lebanon, using the most sophisticated U.S. weapons. The Lebanese and Palestinian peoples are daily facing the hell of these weapons on land, at sea and in the air.

I say at this time, which I call the bad Arab time, because attacks are taking place against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples in southern Lebanon, that our Arab nation is now at a grave and historic turning point, particularly after this Israeli-American raid. I say Israeli-American, fully meaning what I say. It is an American-Israeli raid against the Iraqi atomic reactor. This raid is not only directed against Iraq, but also against our Arab nation's national security.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: One of the Hebrew university professors impudently said after the raid, and we heard and read what he said: Who says that the Arabs can stop the export of oil? He added: We are the ones who can stop the oil. What he said is not at all a coincidence. What happened is not due to Israeli genius, but an American act carried out by Israeli elements with American technology and weapons. I say, brothers, that what happened is an American aggression carried out by Zionist entity elements, using the most sophisticated types of technology and weapons. I say, brothers, that what happened is an American aggression carried out by Zionist entity elements, using the most sophisticated types of technology and weapons. I say, brothers, that what happened is an American aggression carried out by Zionist entity elements, using the most sophisticated types of technology produced by the American factories and war machine.

Last night before I came to visit you, I received a British parliamentary delegation that came to talk to me about the European initiative. I told them that now there is something more important, because what had happened is a turning point in the history of our Arab nation. There is that which was before the American-Israeli raid against the Iraqi atomic reactor and there is that which is after this raid.

Brother Abu 'Ammar went on to say: I believe that what had happened is the gravest event witnessed by our Arab nation. They asked me: Do you not believe that 1967 was more serious? I told them: No, in 1967 they occupied our lands--Arab lands. They occupied all of Sinai, the rest of Palestine, parts of Syria and part of Saudi Arabia, which is Jazirat Sanafir, which is situated opposite Sharm ash-Shaykh. In contrast, what happened in this American operation, which I insist on calling the American-Israeli operation, robs us of a very serious thing, namely, our will to progress and develop. It also robs our nation of our security and the security of our forthcoming generations.

Brother Abu 'Ammar warned: Our Arab nation is facing a historic touchstone during the coming few weeks. It has either to prove that it is capable of confronting defiance by a parallel defiance or to leave our generations, like slaves, deprived of development and progress and constantly ruled by the long American-Israeli arm which enslaves them. After the raid our enemies boasted that the Arabs could not stop the flow of oil and said: We can do so.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: Any steel factory in any Arab state can be considered a threat to American security in order to contain the region, to dominate it and to eventually strike at it. Moreover, a developed technological institute turning out a computer engineer or electronic engineer must be destroyed. Hence, when I say these things I do not say them just for the sake of saying them. I am tolling the alarm bell for our entire Arab nation to wake up. It is not only the Palestinian people who are under the hammer. This nation from the ocean to the Gulf is under the hammer and under threat. What happened does not harm Iraq's regional security alone, but also our Arab nation's national security. Hence, as I have already said, our entire Arab nation must adopt a responsible and historic stand of whether to be or not to be.

As you see, Philip Habib, who is conducting his shuttle tours, has impudently said that Begin will not stop the air raids. I tell him: Who has asked to stop these raids? I will not stop the shelling of the Zionist settlements because we do not believe in the idiom: to turn the other cheek. It is true we do not possess planes to strike at the Zionist enemy, but our rockets do reach it. Our last operation was carried out in Yafo. I will strike where my handgrenade goes and I will strike where the Kalashnikov goes. It is, however, regrettable that all this is taking place at a bad Arab time. I am saying this, brothers, because we are actually facing something that is not confined to the future of the Palestinian people alone. Our responsibility in the Palestinian revolution is known and is not affected by any event.

Then Brother Abu 'Ammar cited his recent tour of the Arab Maghreb. He said that the concerted and responsible stand to confront what happened and the responsibility of what happened is a stand that should stem from the very heart of the Arab nation's will. Brothers, I feel that the word has lost its meaning. What can we say to 150 million Arabs, the richest nation in the world and the most important strategic location? The Arab nation's air force together is more than their air force. The word has lost its meaning in this bad Arab time. What can we say to our next generations? That we were not up to our responsibility or to the events? This question must be posed. At any rate, we blame each other and say that this is the responsibility of the Arab nation. Our responsibility in the Palestinian revolution is well known. This event or others cannot affect us. It is true that we are flesh and blood, a part of the Arab nation and what afflicts it afflicts us and vice versa. But we must shoulder our responsibility and do our best to create a unified Arab stand to confront this event. This is what we are doing and this is what is being done by my brothers during these tours ever since this event happened. But at the same time, and as you know, the reaction to the strike at the Iraqi atomic reactor was not at the required level. This means that everything beyond the red line has become open to everyone on the international, Arab and local levels. We are fully aware of this.

He who carries out such an operation and finds no international or Arab reaction at the required level has a passport to move, act and strike in all directions and at all levels. Regrettably, we have no red line or yellow line. Our red blood is our red line. It is unfortunate that the Palestinian revolution has no red lines. This word does not affect us. Our fighters know this fact: Our red blood is our red line. Yet this is the greatness of the Palestinian fighter. He is creating this miracle every day inside and outside the occupied homeland. I say: We will not blame others or cry because this will be of no avail. What is needed is to work and move on all levels and by all ways and means. This is what is needed and this what we are doing now.

Brother Abu 'Ammar added: A little while ago I met with my brothers in the organizations. I told them: We want the students to join the general mobilization. Naturally, we want others besides students. Some asked me if it is possible to return the draftees to their jobs. I said: He who fights does not ask about the job. We are proud that when we declared the general mobilization, many hero students came to us, the number of which was beyond at least my expectations. Many of them fell, martyrs in the battle and in the Arab-Zionist struggle. The milk of our hearts and our student cadres fell, not only to defend the Palestinian revolution or Lebanon, because we consider ourselves at this forward trench also defending the Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf.

NUCLEAR ENERGY CONFERENCE ISSUES FINAL STATEMENT

JN190625 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] At the conclusion of its meetings in Damascus last night, the first Arab conference on nuclear energy stressed the need for cooperation among the Arab states in acquiring nuclear technology and using this technology for peaceful purposes, particularly in generating electricity.

In its final statement the conference affirmed that the Arab nation's entry into the peaceful nuclear field will decrease the consumption of oil and gas, which will be used for supplying the petrochemical industry in the future.

The conference called on the United Nations to form an international inspection committee that would help the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] inspect the nuclear installations in the occupied territory and expose the nature of the Israeli nuclear arsenal to the whole world.

The conference also called on the electrical energy ministries, nuclear energy organizations, universities, academic technological institutes and research centers in the Arab homeland to work to develop the Arab frameworks that specialize in managing and exploiting the Arab nuclear installations and the generation of electric power from nuclear energy.

It is to be recalled that the following participated in the 4-day conference: Representatives of most Arab states, the Arab League, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Arab Organization for Mineral Resources, OAPEC, IAEA, the United Kingdom's Commission for Nuclear Energy, the French Nuclear Commission, the Nuclear Industries Federation and the industrial companies and institutions of more than 20 foreign states. Also participating in the conference--which was convened under the slogan: Nuclear energy is a scientific necessity for preparing future needs and a step toward achieving Arab economic integration--were representatives of Syrian universities, scientific organizations and institutes.

KUWAIT

MINISTRY SOURCE DENIES HAWK MISSILE DEAL WITH U.S.

GF181541 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 18 Jun 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Kuwait has denied a U.S. report concerning the purchase of 60 Hawk antiaircraft missiles from the United States. An official source at the Kuwaiti Defense Ministry said Kuwait has not purchased the arms or signed any contract for them. He added that these reports are baseless. Yesterday, the press reported that the United States had decided to sell Kuwait 60 Hawk antiaircraft missiles and spare parts. According to the report, the arms deal was valued at $150 million.

REAGAN'S REMARKS SHOULD NOT 'SURPRISE' ARABS

GF190746 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 18 Jun 81 pp 1, 19

[Editorial: "Those Who Have Been Surprised by Reagan's Remarks and the Tragedy of the Security Council"]

[Excerpts] The Arabs from the Gulf to the Atlantic have been "surprised" by the remarks of "Menahem" Reagan in which he proclaimed his "profound understanding" of Israel's motives in its aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, viewing it as a "defensive operation."

The frightening thing is not Reagan's remarks but the Arabs' surprise at them. The Arabs have a terrible propensity to content themselves with expressions of regret and astonishment at any development brought about by a hostile U.S. policy allied with Israel. The Arabs also seem to have the ability to delude themselves into believing, for instance, that Reagan would reach for his handkerchief and begin to cry for the poor Arabs. But the Arabs no longer arouse anyone's compassion. They still expect the United States to take their side against Israel, and they still go--as they have been doing consistently since 1947--to the United Nations and the Security Council to complain against Israel, as if the United Nations were established for the sole purpose of listening to Arab complaints against Israel. They are still surprised by this or that U.S. president reaffirming the simple and consistent fact of U.S. support for Israel, its aggression and its ambitions. Indeed, in their reaction to Reagan's remarks the day before yesterday, they once again displayed a form of clear political naivete, for they exonerated the United States of its certain participation in the Israeli aggression against Iraq while Israel itself had confirmed U.S. participation.

According to knowledgeable people, it appears that all this, including the false hopes the Arabs pinned on the U.S. President with regard to the Israeli crime, confirms that the Arabs reject "the short route to India" and insist on going round the Cape of Good Hope. That is to say, they do not want to face the facts. They belie the facts and themselves to please Washington. Facing the facts demands action and therefore they have to provide an escape route every time. Otherwise, discussion of U.S. hostility as a consistent fact means deception, impotency and also stupidity, not to mention collusion.

We believe that we should have abandoned the road to the Security Council and stopped complaining about Israel a long time ago. We should declare, in a collective statement, that we shall make no more complaints. We should retaliate in kind, attempt to retaliate, or keep quiet. The fact is that making complaints has become another shame to be added to the greater shame, that of defeat by Israel. Pleading with and placing false hopes in the United States has become a third shame, no less humiliating than the other two.

KUWAIT SAID MEDIATING BETWEEN LIBYA, SAUDI ARABIA

LD191012 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0938 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 19 Jun (KUNA)--Kuwait is today mediating to heal the rift between Saudi Arabia and Libya, Kuwait AL-WATAN reports today. Quoting "well-informed Arab sources" in Tunis, the paper says that "preliminary talks" have already taken place between Kuwait Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and Deputy Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah and Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. The paper adds that "these efforts are continuing," but gives no other details.

PDRY

'ARAFAT, 'ALI NASIR HOLD TALKS; PLO LEADER DEPARTS

LD181710 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Jun 81 EA

[Excerpts] Brother Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, left Aden at noon today after a short 1-day visit to Democratic Yemen.

Brother Yasir 'Arafat described his visit to Democratic Yemen as successful. In a statement to the radio reporter shortly before his departure, he pointed out that he held talks with he Brother President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Democratic Yemen leaders. They covered all issues and current developments in the region, especially the Zionist, American military acts of aggression against the Arab nations, whether against the Lebanese or Palestinian peoples or against Syria, and in particular the recent criminal operation carried out by the Israeli Air Force against the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

'Arafat explained that he recognized the common stand of Arab solidarity in every response and in the brotherly and constructive stand in all that he raised with the brother leaders of Democratic Yemen, especially Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad held a meeting with Brother Yasir 'Arafat at 1000 today at the Secretariat of the Supreme People's Council. During the meeting they discussed developments in the region, which are marked by increased Zionist aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and a threat to steadfast Syria. A general review also took place of developments in the Middle East.

The brother secretary general pointed out that increased imperialist and Zionist conspiracies aimed mainly at the Arab liberation movement and its progressive forces and regimes, the last of which was Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, necessitate more cohesion among and the strengthening of the role of the nationalist forces and progressive regimes to enable them to confront the imperialist, Zionist and reactionary conspiracies more effectively. The brother secretary general also stressed our country's stand with all its resources alongside sisterly Syria.

Brother Yasir 'Arafat hailed the revolutionary changes achieved in Democratic Yemen under the leadership of the YSP. He praised Democratic Yemen's stand toward the Palestine revolution and issues of the fateful struggle of our Arab nation.

DEFENSE APPOINTMENTS BY 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD

LD182204 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 18 Jun 81 EA

[Summary] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has issued two decrees appointing Maj Umar 'Ali al-Attas and Maj Muhammad (Haytham) Qasim as deputy chiefs of the General Staff at the Ministry of Defense.

YAR

'ARAFAT VISITS SAN'A' AS PART OF ARAB TOUR

Arrival Report

JN181314 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Brother Struggler Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, arrived in San'a' at 1300 today on a visit to the YAR within the framework of his tour of several Arab states to discuss with the states' leaders the latest developments and challenges being encountered by the Arab nation at this stage.

Brother Yasir 'Arafat was accorded a big official welcome. Leading those who received him was Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces.

Brother Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the PLO Executive Committee, is accompanying Brother Yasir 'Arafat.

Talks With President

JN182041 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Brother Struggler Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, visited Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, in his office at Armed Forces General Command headquarters this evening.

The two leaders discussed aspects of cooperation between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions and means to develop them. They also discussed the latest developments of the Palestinian issue, the situation in southern Lebanon, current Arab situation and international issues of mutual interest. The discussions were attended by Brother Vice President 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr and 'Ali al-Bahr, minister of state and chairman of the Petroleum and Mineral Resources Corporation for the YAR, and on the Palestinian side by Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, and PLO representative in San'a' Husni az-Zir.

Brother Yasir 'Arafat left San'a' at 2100 this evening after a short visit.

In a predeparture statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Brother 'Arafat expressed his happiness over meeting with Brother Leader President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. He added that he reviewed with the brother president and the YAR officials all the Arab issues, Arab and international developments.

SPOKESMAN ON SAUDI CALL FOR RETURN TO ARAB RANKS

NC181636 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1522 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Cairo, 18 Jun (MENA)--The Saudi information minister has stated that the greatest plight which has hit the Arabs has been the neutralization of the Arab Republic of Egypt, which gave Israel unlimited security and consequently prompted it to start doing what it likes, and that we must do everything possible to bring Egypt back to the Arab ranks. The minister added: We must inform President as-Sadat of the dangers threatening the Arab nation as a result of his continued adherence to the provisions of the Camp David accords. He said that there is hope for the return of President as-Sadat to the Arab ranks, because the Egyptian people have never been traitors to their nation and because the departure of Egypt from the Arab ranks is a serious responsibility for which we must account to history. Therefore, it is necessary to try to bring Egypt back to the Arab ranks.

Commenting on the Saudi information minister's statement, an Egyptian offical spokesman said: Egypt regrets that such statements, full of mistakes and self-deception, should come from an Arab official. If some Arab rulers, after the recent Israeli aggression, have come to realize the importance of the Egyptian presence as a valve for the safety and stability of the Arab region, it is regrettable that they nevertheless are still living in a period of self-deception in looking for reasons beyond themselves and their actions.

Referrence to Camp David at every disturbance in the area does not put an end to the terrible war taking place between Iraq and Iran, the deadly conflict between Iraq and Syria, the continous threat of force between Syria and Jordan, Libya's adventures among its Arab neighbors, the anticipated war between Algeria and Morocco, the massacres committed by the Syrian 'Alawite regime in Lebanon as an extension of its actions against its people in Syria and the anger of the Arab peoples against those who usurp their rights and squander their wealth. The time has come for the Arab regimes to face themselves and their people with the bitter truth and the fact that all this does not take place because of Camp David and Egypt's insistence on shouldering the peace responsibility in the area. Egypt's position here, in fact, manifests the only positive Arab activity on the international and regional levels and the firm line which represents a real hope for security and stability. If the Arab rulers are serious about going back to the unity of the Arab rank and solidarity after isolating themselves from Egypt and breaking off their relations with it, let there be true solidarity based on seeing the facts and on frankness about them and on the shouldering of responsibility seriously and faithfully--something which Egypt has not abandoned. Despite all obstacles, Egypt has remained faithful to its Arab nation and serious in shouldering its national and pan-Arab responsibility.

PAPER CRITICIZES MOROCCO ON RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

NC190704 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 19 Jun 81

[From the Press Review]

[Text] AL-JUMHURIYAH'S editorial deals today with the meeting between King Hassan and Al-Qadhdhafi. The paper notes that King Hassan of Morocco has once again put his hands into Al-Qadhdhafi's hands. They have agreed to restore the diplomatic relations that were previously severed between their two countries. King Hassan has swallowed the incessant insults hurled by Al-Qadhdhafi against him and his regime for the past few years.

The paper says this indicates that King Hassan has blessed Al-Qadhdhafi's adventure in Chad, his aggression against Tunisia and his provocations against the Sudan--to say nothing of the terrorist and destruction squads dispatched daily by Al-Qadhdhafi to Egypt, thereby leading to their daily capture, like rats, by the dragnets of the vigilant Egyptian security organs.

AL-JUMHURIYAH denounces the fact that King Hassan has put his hands into hands that have made international terrorism surge to new heights, both in the pursuit and murder of Libyan dissidents and in aggression against Libya's neighbors.

The paper adds: However, King Hassan is to be excused. After all, he has been in the habit--since the start of the western desert crisis--of swallowing many things. Witness his support for Egypt's peace initiative and President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem from the very beginning, and his subsequent going back on this stance.

In conclusion, the paper says that Egypt is calling and working for Arab solidarity and will be happy to witness a union of all the Arabs so that the skies of the Arab nation will be cleared of the dark clouds of differences and strife. However, Egypt would like this union to take place because of the love of God and national interests and not because of dubious deals.

AL-AHRAM VIEWS AIMS, IMPLICATIONS OF ISRAELI RAID

LD181017 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 12 Jun 81 p 4

[Salamah Ahmad Salamah article: "Begin Is Trying To Stifle Peace"]

[Excerpts] In the wake of the Israeli raid which destroyed the Iraqi nuclear reactor, it might be necessary for us to assess the destructive effects of this raid and measure the "political fallout" it has created in the area's atmosphere. First of all, we should perhaps try to learn the aims and motives which prompted Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and the supporters of war in the ranks of the Israeli military establishment to carry out this treacherous operation, prepared over a long period, without any clear justification.

Without nervousness and denunciatory expressions, it can be said that in raiding the Iraqi nuclear reactor and, before that, fabricating the Syrian missile crisis in Lebanon, which he used as cover for his attack on Iraq, and, earlier still, obstructing the autonomy talks and failing to honor his pledges to take measures to build confidence with the Palestinians, Begin's objectives were explicit and specific and consistent with his ideas and the ideas of the ruling elite in Israel:

1. To provoke Egypt into taking a step that would give him an excuse to back down on the peace process and consequently renege on the Camp David agreements and absolve himself of their commitments, particularly with regard to withdrawal from the remaining part of Sinai.

2. To bar the way to any other Arab party joining the peace process, because widening this process would mean more Israeli withdrawals from the occupied Arab territories and freezing the process would mean deferring the solution of the Palestinian issue indefinitely and maintaining the situation in the Arab world as it is.

3. To hit the moderate currents in Israel, destroy the peace tendency among the younger Israeli generations and revive tension and fear, as well as a feeling of military superiority, with all the hatred and rancor this entails.

4. To widen the schism between America and the Gulf oil countries and, sow the greatest possible doubt with regard to both America's role in defending Gulf security and its ability to pursue a just policy that would ensure a just solution to the Middle East conflict and the Palestinian issue.

5. To convince the U.S. administration, which is obsessed with the idea of confronting Soviet expansion, that Israeli military capability can certainly carry out this role if sophisticated American weapons and economic aid continue to pour into Israel and that there is no need to look for bases or facilities for the Rapid Deployment Forces.

6. To prove to the European states which seek a role in resolving the Middle East crisis that the area must be dealt with via Israel and in a manner that is satisfactory to Israel, and not by appeasing the Arab oil states or by siding with Palestinians.

Begin might certainly be able to achieve some or all of these objectives, for he is almost sure of winning the forthcoming elections. Since this is the case, we expect Egypt to do nothing other than to adhere to its struggle for peace and to resist all of Begin's attempts to stifle peace and nullify what has been achieved.

Despite the enormous wave of denunciation and condemnation from all parts of the world, East and West, the Security Council meetings are unlikely to result in anything more than one more denunciatory resolution to go with the similar previous resolutions. However, we expect America to face upto several difficult situations.

1. No matter how much it [the United States] insists on the idea of "strategic consensus," which makes the Soviet threat the basis of its relations with Middle East states, the Israeli danger remains the real threat to these states and to their warning systems and installations, which are the targets of Israeli planes.

2. The United States shall have to reconsider its professed policy of combating international terrorism. While Al-Qadhdhafi is using his Soviet arsenal to terrorize neighboring African countries, Begin, who has described Al-Qadhdhafi as a madman, is using American weapons to terrorize the neighboring Arab states. There is not great difference between the two cases.

3. Israel has set a serious international precedent. The silence which the international community, and particularly the United States, has observed regarding this precedent tantamount to bestowing legitimacy on attacks on nuclear reactors worldwide. The world might one day wake up to find that Vietnam had raided nuclear installations in China or that India had destroyed the Pakistani nuclear reactor, or vice versa. It would then be impossible to halt the deterioration in international relations, and the biggest responsibility for this would fall on America.

INTERIOR MINISTRY STATEMENT ON SECTARIAN VIOLENCE

NC181536 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Jun 81

[18 June Interior Ministry statement]

[Text] At about 2000 yesterday, a quarrel took place between two neighbors--A Muslim and a Christian--in the Az-Zawiyah al-Hamra area in the (Ash-Sharabiyah) district. As a result of the intervention of others, the scale of the quarrel increased. They threw stones at each other and exchanged some gunfire. Then rumors were circulated in the area about the death of some people, resulting in the spread of the quarrel to a neighboring area. Some people tried to destroy a number of shops and installations. The police forces then controlled the situation and arrested 42 people and seized four pistols. The quarrel resulted in the death of 2 people and the wounding of 31 others. The public prosecution immediately launched an investigation into the incident.

The Interior Ministry, out of its concern for the safety of the citizens and in consideration of the public interest, would like to affirm that a limited quarrel should not have escalated to such a scale as a result of the abandonment of wisdom and self-restraint, response to incitement and failure to put considerations of neighborliness and the national interest above everything else. For this reason, it was necessary for the police to intervene to resolve this situation and stop these irrational actions, which are contrary to the provisions of the law and undermine our national unity at a time which cannot tolerate such tampering with the national interests; for the protection of the security of the homeland and citizens. The fair investigation indertaken by the public prosecution will establish the facts and determine the responsibility of everyone who took part in this incident in the light of the provisions of the law.

HAMMADI ADDRESSES UN ISLAMIC REPRESENTATIVES

JN181458 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Jun 81

["Text" of speech by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi at a meeting with representatives of the Islamic countries at United Nations on 17 June]

[Text] Dear Brothers: Hardly 2 days had passed since our Islamic nation's meeting in Baghdad on the foreign minister level when the Zionist enemy launched his treacherous attack on Baghdad. On 7 June Zionist warplanes bombed the Iraqi nuclear installations, inflicting losses in life and property. On the very next day, 8 June, the Zionist authorities bragged about this criminal act which violated all laws, ethics and norms that are followed by states. This again demonstrates the enemy's ferocity, intransigence and excesses.

This Israeli aggression is not first of its kind. We have established that the enemy's planes had carried out two raids on our nuclear installations on 27 September 1980. This aggression, the way it was carried out and the pretexts used by the enemy when the aggression was launched make it incumbent on the Islamic nation to think seriously of the consequences of this aggression. We are pretty sure that the consequences would harm the very heart of our interests in life, freedom, culture and progress.

Israel has despicably tried to conceal its possession of nuclear weapons. This, however, was disclosed in 1969. Actually, when their entity was established, the Zionists managed to crystallize their nuclear program in 1949 for military purposes. Most of the aspects of this program were shrouded in secrecy, both concerning the agreements concluded with France, the United States and FRG and concerning the technical methods used to extract uranium from Negev Desert phosphate. The United States led the countries that helped Israel to develop its nuclear program. The United States supplied Israel with various types of nuclear reactors and with scientific libraries, and pledged to train Israeli experts at U.S. nuclear institutions. When Israel obtained the nuclear weapon, the United States supplied it with the most developed military methods to carry this weapon, such as planes and missiles. Today Israel is capable of reaching any spot in the Islamic world; both in the Arab area--east or west--and in the African area.

The enemy has pursued various illegal ways to attain its ends. It has resorted to international thefts, piracy and terrorism to obtain nuclear fuel to operate its nuclear reactor. A most dangerous fact, disclosed a few years ago, is that there is nuclear cooperation between the racist Zionist entity and the racist entity in South Africa. This will have a far-ranging effect on the United Nations and will greatly hinder the implementation of UN principles in the field of control of nuclear activities by the countries of the world.

The most prominent objective of the Israeli nuclear program is that Israel's possession of atomic bombs should be a guarantee for its repeated attacks on the Palestinian people's rights and those of the Arab nation, and for its successive occupations of holy places in Palestine. The Zionist enemy will not accept any progress to be achieved by our Islamic countries in the field of science and technology, even if this were devoted to peaceful purposes.

Iraq has exerted extensive efforts to put science and technology in the service of the goals of the ambitious development plan which we prepared. The expansion of scientific research in nuclear energy for peaceful purposes has been one of our achievements. We have not violated the established international principles in this regard since we acceded to the Treaty of Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons in 1969. In 1972 we concluded an agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency to apply approved controls on all the scientific nuclear activities in which we participate.

You are well aware that despite repeated international calls, the Zionist enemy has always refused to accede to this treaty and to apply the international controls provided for by the treaty on its activities in the field of nuclear energy.

Your Excellency the President, brothers, the Zionist enemy has been preparing for its premeditated aggression for some time. It paved the way for the aggression by launching an unjust campaign in 1980. The Zionist Israeli media alleged that Iraq was trying to obtain nuclear weapons. Some European and American information circles controlled by international Zionists helped in this campaign, despite the fact that Iraq is the 35th state to have a nuclear reactor for peaceful purposes and that some Islamic developing countries owned them before Iraq. The truth behind the goals of this campaign are well known. The truth is that the Zionist enemy was trying to prevent the Arab states from obtaining advanced knowledge and technology to serve their development plans at a time when it was concealing its possession of nuclear weapons, hoping to impose its control and hegemony on the resources and rights of the Arab nation.

The Zionists understand very well that the advancement of the Arab nation in the scientific fields weakens their chances to continue their occupation of the Arabs' lands, disavow Palestinian rights and violate Islamic holy places. Iraq has realized the massive dangers ensuing from the Israeli traditional and nuclear armament programs. Hence, we and a group of UN member states have taken the initiative to adopt a number of resolutions in order to foil the plans of the Zionist enemy. I particularly cite Resolutions No 71/33 and 89/34. We have also supported all international efforts to establish denuclearized zones, particularly in the Middle East and the Indian Ocean. With these efforts we have tried to protect world peace and security by forestalling Israeli nuclear blackmail of the Arab nation.

Brothers, the world has condemned the Israeli premeditated aggression against Iraq. The International Atomic Energy Agency has condemned this aggression and considered it an aggression against the Treaty of the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the control system of the agency in accordance with the treaty. Nobody supported the enemy except its twin racist regime in South Africa.

The strict resolution pertaining to the confrontation of Zionist aggression against the Palestinian land and holy Jerusalem and liberating them, which was adopted at the At-Ta'if summit conference and stressed by the recent Baghdad conference, and the grave consequences of the flagrant Zionist aggression against Iraq dictate that we think seriously of practical means of protecting the rights of the Islamic nation to adopt methods for the welfare, progress and happiness of its people. We have to work together at international meetings, particularly at the upcoming session of the UN General Assembly, to stress our rights and impose the necessary punishment on the Zionist enemy, which went too far in disavowing all principles of law and ethics in its actions and behavior. It is sufficient to remind you of the resolutions adopted by the Islamic Conference Organization on the joint work to suspend the membership of the Zionist entity in the United Nations by refusing to recognize its credentials. We have a duty to confront the enemy by all available means in order to support right and liberate the Holy Land.

HAMMADI: ISRAEL, IRAN COLLABORATED IN REACTOR RAID

JN190848 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] London, 19 Jun (INA)--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has confirmed the relationship between the Iranian regime and the Zionist entity in striking at the Iraqi nuclear installations. In an interview with the magazine AL-MAJALLAH to be published here tomorrow, he said "Israel" launched its raid on the Iraqi nuclear installations at the same time Iran is launching its aggression against Iraq. He explained that as soon as the Iraqi-Iranian war erupted, a rapprochement took place between Tel Aviv and Tehran and there was cooperation between them in the field of arms and spare parts whereby Tel Aviv facilitated for Iran the acquisition of military materiel from the black market in Europe.

He added: "Israel" aided Iran to strengthen it and to prolong the war. It carried out its raid while the Iraqi forces were preoccupied with the war against Iran.

On the U.S. stance on "Israel's" bombardment of the Iraqi nuclear installations, Dr Hammadi said: What the United States has done thus far is not enough. It should shoulder the responsibility of what "Israel" is doing in view of the special relationship between them. He explained that the minimum Iraq is asking from the United States is to stop supplying "Israel" with military, economic and technical aid.

Answering a question on whether the Israeli raid again raises the question of Gulf security on the premise that "Israel" is capable of hitting the most distant targets, the Iraqi foreign minister said: The security of the Arab countries, including the Arab Gulf states, is an Arab responsibility and the responsibility of each country individually. Arab and international experience has shown that one country's dependence on another for protecting its security is not beneficial and is unsound. The Arab countries realize this and also realize that their security is their responsibility.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 372

JN181640 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Jun (INA)--Our armed forces continued to inflict losses in life and equipment on the Persian enemy. Communique No 372 issued by the Armed Forces General Command said that the military operations during the past 24 hours resulted in the killing of 59 Persians and in the destruction of 4 infantry positions, 1 tank and 2 personnel carriers.

The text of Communique No 372 is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious armed forces continued their activities in their operational sectors. The outcome of our armed forces' activities yesterday evening and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Five were killed opposite our positions in the Nowsud area.
B. Using various weapons, our armed forces pounded enemy concentrations in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area, forcing them to flee after sustaining 18 killed. Our forces destroyed three infantry positions, one tank and one observation post.
C. Two were killed and one stockpile of hardware was destroyed in the Sumar area.
D. One was killed in the Mehran area.
E. Our forward units pounded enemy concentrations and positions in the Dezful area, killing 14 and destroying 1 vehicle loaded with hardware and 1 stockpile of hardware. Our units also killed 11 Persians and destroyed 1 infantry position in the Shush area.
F. One armored personnel carrier, one vehicle and one gun were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
G. Eight were killed and one armored personnel carrier; two vehicles, one carrying fuel; one gun; two excavators; three stockpiles of hardware and one observation post were destroyed in the Abadan area.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 59 dead and 4 infantry positions, 1 tank, 2 armored personnel carriers, 4 vehicles, 2 guns, 2 excavators, 5 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 22 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two tanks, two personnel carriers, five vehicles, two guns, two mortars and one rocket launcher were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 18 June 1981

AL-QADHDHAFI TELEPHONES SUPPORT TO SADDAM HUSAYN

JN181914 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1900 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Baghdad, 18 Jun (INA)--Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi today telephoned President Saddam Husayn, asserting the support of the Libyan Government and people as well his own support for Iraq.

President al-Qadhdhafi also stressed the need to coordinate efforts and unify ranks against the dangers menacing the Arab nation, foremost of which is the danger from the Zionist entity, which assumed a serious dimension after the Zionist raid on Baghdad and the nuclear installations.

President Saddam Husayn thanked President al-Qadhdhafi for his telephone call and solidarity with Iraq. He asserted Iraq's permanent readiness to coordinate efforts with all the sincere efforts of its Arab brothers against all those who entertain ambitions and the aggressors, foremost of which is the Zionist entity.

President Saddam Husayn said that the provision of Arabism and solidarity should be implemented against the foreign enemy regardless of his color, form or source.

SADDAM HUSAYN VISITS HOLY SHRINES 18 JUN

GF181257 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Saddam Husayn, president and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, visited the tombs of Imam Husayn and his brother, al-'Abbas, may God be pleased with them, in Karbala' this morning.

During his visit, the president asked God to protect our people and to grant our nation victory against its enemies and the enemies of God.

IRAQI DELEGATION VISITS SOVIET UNION FOR TALKS

For Moscow and Baghdad accounts of the visit to the Soviet Union of a delegation led by Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister and Revolutionary Command Council member, containing coverage of talks with Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and others, see the Middle East and North Africa Section of the 19 June Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

AR-RA'Y SAYS CONDEMNATION OF ISRAEL NOT ENOUGH

JN190752 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 19 Jun 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In view of the U.S. veto brandished before it, it is apparent that the most the UN Security Council will achieve will be a mere resolution condemning Israel's aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor and requesting it to pay compensation to Iraq and to allow the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna to inspect the Israeli nuclear reactor in Dimona.

On this subject, the newspaper AR-RA'Y says: Such a resolution will not be commensurate with the crime that was committed and will not have any practical usefulness because the aggression that took place cannot be whitewashed with condemnation or compensation, as has often been demonstrated. The UN Security Council and General Assembly have issued numerous resolutions strongly condemning Israel's practices in Arab Jerusalem and the occupied land. However, these practices are continuing headlong in the sight and hearing of the international community. Needless to say, these resolutions of condemnation are useless because they are mere words and because Israel's practices were not confronted with genuine deterrence in all the cases when such condemnation was made by the UN Security Council. Thus, these resolutions have lost their clout and have become ineffective.

A condemnation that is not coupled with punishment is a mere warning, and a warning that is repeated over and over again without developing into punishment is actually an encouragement to the aggressor and a soporific to the one subjected to aggression. This is what the UN Security Council's debates on the recurrent Israeli aggressions and violations have come to in view of the U.S. veto which Washington keeps brandishing each time it senses that Israel's practices are liable to punishment.

The same game is being reenacted in the case of the aggression against the Iraqi reactor. For one reason or another, the Arab concept has for some time been that the United States protects Israel with the veto. This concept, however, has now changed. It has become clear that with the veto, Washington is actually protecting itself. The Arabs have finally realized that what has happened and is happening to them now is actually U.S. aggression as carried out by Israel. Because the Arabs used to complain against Israel alone, the United States was able to use the veto, since it was far away from the blame or complaint.

It is high time for the Arabs, regarding their issue and the aggressive practices they are facing, to deal with Washington as the enemy which is obstructing a just and peaceful settlement of the issue and committing the aggression that is carried out by Israel. This way of dealing should be exercised inside and outside the United Nations and particularly in the Arab arena.

AR-RA'Y concludes: This manner of dealing with Washington will enable the Arabs to deal with facts, namely, that it is the United States which is the aggressor against the Iraqi reactor with its planes, technology and equipment. Israel is the mere executor of this aggression. Both are enemies and both deserve to be punished. Another of these facts is that America, with its funds and aid, is the builder of settlements in our occupied land. Israel is its partner in supplying the human element. Both are accomplices in the same crime. Still another of these facts is that America is the one behind the continued occupation of our land through the arms it is pumping into Israel and its foiling of the international efforts exerted to find a just and comprehensive settlement to the issue.

Therefore, the U.S. aggression against us is not new. It has been going on for years. In light of this truth, we cannot expect anything positive from the UN Security Council, which is under the yoke of the U.S. veto. We have to take the road that simultaneously deters the enemy which is behind the aggression and the enemy which is implementing it.

NCC SPEAKER RETURNS FROM IRAQ, MAKES STATEMENT

JN181308 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Ahmad at-Tarawinah, speaker of the National Consultative Council, has called for the necessity of increasing Arab meetings and uniting Arab ranks to study the serious situation through which the Arab world is passing and to take an appropriate stand toward events in the Arab arena, particularly following the recent Zionist attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

This statement was made by At-Tarawinah in answer to a question by the Jordanian news agency PETRA on measures that should be taken to respond to the Zionist enemy and its allies in their aggression against the Arab nation's rights.

At-Tarawinah was being interviewed by PETRA following his return at the head of a National Consultative Council delegation from a visit of several days to Iraq at the invitation of Na'im Haddad, speaker of the Iraqi National Assembly.

At-Tarawinah said that he and the accompanying delegation met with His Excellency Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, Deputy Chairman of the Revolution Command Council 'Izzat Ibrahim, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan and several other Iraqi officials. They reviewed the latest developments on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland.

He said that he made a speech at the Iraqi National Assembly expressing the solidarity of the Jordanian king, government and people with fraternal Iraq in its just battle to regain the usurped pan-Arab rights on the eastern border of the Arab homeland and in its struggle against the Zionist enemy.

At-Tarawinah called on the Arab nation to firmly support the Iraqi brothers in the war imposed by Iran on the Arab nation. He expressed confidence that the victory achieved in Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] and all the liberated areas will also be achieved in occupied Palestine, God willing, at the hands of the Jordanian, Iraqi and other Arab armies. He emphasized the importance of Arab strength in preserving the rights of the Arab nation, and added that such strength will not be achieved without Arab unity, faith in God, the homeland and the people and unceasing efforts to utilize modern technology. He said that the Iraqi economy and everyday life have not been affected by the 10-month-old war. In conclusion, he paid tribute to the leadership, people and army of fraternal Iraq.

SARKIS MEETS BUTRUS, SHAM'UN, SAUDIS' ASH-SHA'IR

NC181247 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis met at 0930 today with Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus to review with him the outcome of the current contacts and consultations in preparation for the meeting of the Arab followup committee on 23 June. At 1145 President Sarkis received Saudi ambassador to Lebanon Lt Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir in the presence of Minister Butrus. The three reviewed the outcome of the current contacts to resolve the Lebanese crisis.

At 1230 former President Camille Sham'un arrived at the Presidential Palace and met with Ambassador ash-Sha'ir in one of the palace wings. The two reviewed events in Lebanon and the region.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES MEETS UNDER STRICT SECURITY

NC181245 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies met at 1130 today in Mansur Palace under Speaker Kamil al-As'ad. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and 63 deputies and ministers attended the meeting. The Chamber of Deputies approved the draft general budget, as well as a number of other bills dealing with the status of the firemen and technicians of Beirut International Airport; the salaries, wages and teaching hours at the Ministry of National Education; the maximum level of compensations; and the status of school and university graduates up to the year 1980-81. The meeting, which lasted only 50 minutes, was held amid stringent security measures that were imposed in the morning around the perimeter of the Chamber of Deputies building in accordance with the previously set security plan.

UNIFIL COMMANDER INTERVIEWED ON SITUATION

NC181229 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 15-21 Jun 81 pp 26-29

[Interview with Lt Gen William Callaghan, commander of the UN Interim Forces in Lebanon, by Micheline Hazou--date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] The commander of the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) told MONDAY MORNING last week that Israel has constructed new military positions in the southern border strip, but that these "are not necessarily occupied." The UNIFIL commander, Ireland's Lieutenant-General William Callaghan, added that there was "no perceptible increase of (Israeli) personnel" in the border enclave, which is under the control of the Israeli-backed militias of renegade Major Sa'd Haddad.

Asked if he could deny or confirm reports of increased Israeli military positions and an Israeli military build-up in that area, Lt. Gen. Callaghan said: "In areas observed by UNIFIL, which include only a part of the enclave--and that at limited times--and does not include the Israeli side of the border, there has been an increase in positions constructed which are not necessarily occupied. Within the limitations I mentioned, there has been no perceptible increase of personnel."

But he added: "On the other hand, those who are aware of the realities of the area would know that these are not significant points and all the parties in the area could redeploy without giving much advance observation possibility."

The reports of an Israeli military build-up in the border enclave have been accompanied by predictions of an imminent Israeli attack on the south and the southern Al-Biqa'. Those predictions were followed by a statement attributed to a UNIFIL source by an international news agency to the effect that Israel would not be able to invade the south without a "shoot-up" with UNIFIL.

Asked to clarify this statement, Lt.-Gen. Callaghan said: "First of all, that agency's report was not totally accurate, and the real version was used by other media during the same days. Allow me to rephrase your question to read: 'What would your reaction be if any of the parties were to force its way into the UNIFIL area?' My answer in that case would be that UNIFIL has well-defined standard operational procedures (SOP) for self-defense which conform to its mandate, and these procedures do not change according to the circumstances or according to the parties involved. I'm sure you will understand why I will not divulge the details of these SOP's."

Raymond Edde, the self-exiled Lebanese leader who lost to Ilyas Sarkis in the 1976 presidential elections, told MONDAY MORNING last month that Israel did not need to go through UNIFIL areas to mount a ground attack on south Lebanon and the Al-Biqa'. He said there was an eight-kilometer gap in UNIFIL lines, which Israeli forces could launch their attack.

He also stated that Israel had "imposed" this gap on the security council when UNIFIL was created in 1978. Lt-Gen Callaghan had discussed the possibility of closing the gap with the Israeli authorities, who had categorically rejected the suggestion.

Lt-Gen Callaghan, commenting on Edde's claims, said, "Mr Edde is entitled to his views and we are to ours. With today's military means, a major military operation is not necessarily confined to gaps, as gaps are also easily defendable."

He added: "I don't think I will discuss possible military tactics of other parties in a public forum."

The UNIFIL commander, however, denied that he had ever discussed the question of the gap with the Israeli authorities. "I do not confirm Mr Edde's statement that I discussed the possibilities of closing this gap," he said, "simply because such a discussion did not take place."

"The presence of Lebanese troops is a major step towards the reestablishment of Lebanese Governmental authority in the south," the UNIFIL commander said. "This, in itself, is of major importance. Furthermore, it is a basic step towards increasing the confidence of the Lebanese people in the legitimate authorities."

Israel and Sa'd Haddad had earlier opposed the deployment of Lebanese troops in the UNIFIL zone, to the extent of attacking Lebanese Army units sent to the south. Now, however, both appear to have accepted Lebanese Army presence in the area, giving rise to speculation that the Israelis and their Lebanese proteges had imposed certain restrictions on the deployment of Lebanese troops present in the south.

The speculation was dismissed as inaccurate by the UNIFIL commander, who said, "We have not discussed any limitations with any other party. The deployment of Lebanese troops in the UNIFIL area is decided by UNIFIL in close coordination with Lebanese Army headquarters."

Lt-Gen Callaghan preferred not to hazard any guesses as to why Israel and Haddad had suddenly reversed their position on the presence of the Lebanese Army in the south. "This question should be addressed to the parties in your question," he said.

He also refused to answer a question on whether more Lebanese troops would be dispatched to the south, noting that "this question is not for UNIFIL to answer."

Lebanese Government sources have said that, under the 1949 Lebanese-Israeli armistice agreement, Lebanon is not allowed to deploy more than 1,500 troops in the southern area. The government is anxious to abide by all the provisions of the agreement as it continues its international efforts to persuade Israel to do the same. Israel has repeatedly stated that the agreement is null and void, despite the fact that the Security Council has confirmed it more than once since 1978.

Asked whether any progress had been made toward the reactivation of the agreement, Lt-Gen Callaghan said: "UNIFIL is for the full activation of ILMAC (Israeli-Lebanese Armistice Commission), but we can only support it with whatever means are available to us. UNIFIL is not substantially involved in this matter."

PIERRE AL-JUMAYYIL COMMENTS ON LEBANESE SITUATION

NC181124 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 15-21 Jun 81 pp 18-24

[Private interview with Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, president of the Lebanese Phalangist Party, by Claude Khoury--date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] Al-Jumayyil rejected leftist demands that the rightist Lebanese Front alliance, in which his party is the dominant member, issue a separate statement renouncing all dealings with Israel. "The very signing of such a statement would be an indictment of us," he said. "It would be degrading, impossible! I am a Lebanese, a fanatic Lebanese, and I consider it degrading that anybody should ask me to sign a statement that I am a Lebanese."

If any statement of this kind is to be made, Al-Jumayyil said, it should be a statement issued by all the parties in Lebanon, including the Lebanese Front.

"Who says we have relations with Israel?" he asked. "We have no relations at all with Israel. We have no relations with Israel."

I asked him how he could reconcile this denial with Israeli Premier Menahem Begin's recent public statements to the effect that his government had promised the Christians in north Lebanon protection and was having regular contacts with them.

"He talked about certain Christians," Al-Jumayyil said. "He gave no details, no names. And I am not surprised that Begin has contacts in Lebanon. Sa'ad Haddad is with Israel and he doesn't hide the fact."

Question: So you are saying that Begin's relations are only with Sa'ad Haddad?

[Answer] "How would I know? All I know is that Begin has said that he has promised certain christians that Israel will defend them if need be," Al-Jumayyil said. "But the Christians of Lebanon have asked for nobody's help." He added: "Now, does this protection that Begin is offering have ulterior motives, or is it disinterested? I don't know. Perhaps Israel has an interest in this situation continuing, most probably so that it can benefit from it, and certainly the Arabs are giving Israel the opportunity and the pretext."

Question: Do you believe that if the Labor party wins in Israel's June 30 elections, Israel will maintain the same position on "the protection of the Lebanese Christians?"

[Answer] "I don't know, but I can tell you that whether Begin or someone else is in power, the Israelis work for Israel and for Israel only."

Question: So Israel is not helping the Lebanese Christians out of love for them, but to serve its own interests?

[Answer] "The Israelis are civilized people. They work for freedom, they work for Israel, they are seeking to keep Israel free and independent. They may disagree on certain details, but I think all the Jews throughout the world agree on Israel. They work for their interests, and I wish the Lebanese would unite like them and work for Lebanese interests only as the Israelis work for Israeli interests only."

Question: The general impression is that Israel is doing everything in its power to block accord between your party and Syria and accord among the Lebanese. Is that your impression also?

[Answer] "I don't have this impression at all. In any case, we are free and independent and we owe no one anything. All those who are helping us, be they Arab or foreign, are helping us maintain our freedom and independence. I can assure you that we are nobody's agents. We are only defending our country. We accept any help, but we do not accept any blow to our sovereignty independence, honor and dignity."

Question: Yes, but I am wondering whether you share the view that Israel is trying to block Phalangist-Syrian and inter-Lebanese accord.

[Answer] "What do the Israelis have to do with the Kata'ib (Phalangists)? Who can impose such a thing on us? Now, if you're talking about Israel blocking accord through the Syrians, that is something else, but where we are concerned, you can be sure that we are independent and free. I challenge anybody to reproach us in that sense."

Question: Last month, [former] President Sham'un and yourself met with Minister Khaddam and and everybody was hopeful. Then, the Israelis shot down two Syrian helicopters and everything appeared to disintegrate. This tended to reinforce the impression that Israel steps in to block any move toward rapproachement between your party and Syria....

[Answer] "As I said, I don't have this impression, because Israel has no influence whatsoever. Maybe it is a coincidence. Maybe Israel has no interest in a Kata'ib-Syrian rapproachement. Maybe it is in Israel's interest to maintain this mess. Who knows? But I can assure you that we, the Lebanese Front, are independent and free."

Question: What is your reaction to President Anwar as-Sadat's recent proposal of a peace treaty between Israel and "a united Lebanon"?

[Answer] "That is out of the question. Don't forget that we are part of the Arab League and it is not in our interest to be an alien element in the Arab world. It would be a catastrophe for Lebanon to be separated from the Arab world because of this matter."

Question: And yet you say that you accept "any help," including, presumably, Israel's help. How do you reconcile these two positions?

[Answer] "That is a different case."

Question: How is it different?

[Answer] "We are part of the Arab League, and we have no interest in being on bad terms with the Arabs. If we were on good terms with Israel and on bad terms with the Arabs, and if later the Arabs tried to work things out with Israel...but this is looking too far ahead; we have not reached that stage yet. Who knows how long it will take to settle the Israeli problem? It's a religious question. For the Jews, Israel is the 'promised land' and for the Arabs, Palestine is the 'promised land.' it is much more a religious problem than a political one."

Question: Yes, but you are saying that you don't want to be on bad terms with the Arabs, and the Arabs are asking that you have no relations with Israel....

[Answer] "We have no relations at all with Israel. We have no relations with Israel."

Asked whether a resumption of the dialogue between the Phalangist Party and Syria was possible in the near future, Al-Jumayyil said, "We are asking for this wholeheartedly, because, as I told you, it is in our interest to be friendly with all the Arabs, and especially with the Syrians...

"We will do anything feasible to restore Lebanese-Syrian friendship. We are open to the Arabs in general and the Syrians in particular, becuase Lebanon is the continuation of Syria, and vice-versa. Lebanon and Syria are twins and we have a total interest in being on good terms with Syria."

The Phalangist leader said that the dialogue between his party and Damascus had not stopped, "and the proof is that we met Khaddam at President Sarkis' palace twice, and the third time yesterday (Monday). We were very friendly, we kissed each other, we had good talks together, and this encouraged me to tell him that we should improve our relationship and avoid discord."

Al-Jumayyil said his impression was that there were two trends in Syria: "You have the Syrian-Syrian current which is guided by Syria's interests and wants to be on good terms with us, and you have the Parti Populaire Syrien and the communist party which want war. We want to be friends with the Syrian Syrians in the framework of respect for each other's sovereignty, independence and freedom."

But the Phalangist leader believes that Syrian membership in the Arab follow-up committee will not contribute to the committee's success in settling the Lebanese crisis. The committee, he told me, "is not studying the problem as it should be studied. The problem is not among the Lebanese. I am certain that if we, the Lebanese, sit together, we can settle things in 24 hours. But unfortunately, we are not free in our own country, because of the Syrians and the Palestinians."

He added: "The conflict is between Lebanon and Syria. The Syrians, who came to help Lebanon to restore order and security, are now clearly an army of occupation. They are not here to help us anymore. On the contrary, they have disunited the Lebanese and security is back to zero. The conflict, then, is between Lebanon and Syria. The conflict exists because certain Lebanese regard the Syrian Army as an occupation army. The follow-up committee has sidestepped this problem; it has not dealt with it...

"Given good faith and good intentions, I am sure that we (certain Lebanese and the Syrians) can understand each other, because, as I said, Lebanon and Syria are twins and it is to both countries' advantage that we have entente and true brotherhood. But the fact remains that at this time, the situation between us and Syria is bad. Who is to blame? Who is right and who is wrong? That is precisely what the follow-up committee should decide if it wants to achieve good results. It should be an arbitrator, not a party to the conflict. It must be neutral. How can it be a neutral arbitrator when Syria, which is a party to the conflict, is one of its members? This problem has not been studied by the committee, which means that the roots of the Lebanese problem are being ignored by the committee."

Commenting on press reports that the rightist parties, in their talks with the follow-up committee, demanded Arab guarantees for the Christians as part of a package deal which would involve renunciation of all dealings with Israel, Al-Jumayyil said that neither the rightists nor the committee raised the subject of guarantees.

"But I did explain to the committee members that the target should be to make the Christian feel secure," he said. "How do you want the Christian to feel secure when he sees what is going on around him? Have you forgotten the massacres of Ad-Damur, Al-'Ayshiyah, etc? How do you expect the poor Christian not to be afraid?

He added that other "details"--including the question of Lebanese-Palestinian agreements and the introduction of other Arab troops into the now all-Syrian ADF--were not covered in his talks with the committee either.

"We asked that Lebanon be helped to be free and independent, because these (ADF) troops, who initially came on a temporary basis, for only six months, are still here six years later, and instead of helping Lebanon they have destroyed it." he said.

al-Jumayyil dismissed the suggestion that the ADF and the Lebanese Army be placed under one command as totally unacceptable. "A unified command for the Lebanese Army and a foreign army?" He exclaimed. "No, I am not at all in favor of it. I am in favor of the Lebanese Army alone being the master of Lebanon. If foreign aid is needed, let it be similar to when the ADF first entered Lebanon for six months to help Lebanon stand on its feet again. And when I say 'help Lebanon stand on its feet,' I mean help the army stand on its feet. The army has disintegrated, and it is still disintegrated. Now, for around one year, the war has not been between the militias and the Syrians, but between the Lebanese and Syrian Armies."

Al-Jumayyil said he had also made this clear in his talks with the committee, although the "unified command" suggestion had not been raised by anyone. In his meetings with the committee members, Al-Jumayyil said, "I felt that they were serious, that they really wanted to do something positive. They have good intentions, and with good will, everything is possible. They have the will to solve Lebanon's problem, and I hope they will succeed, but as I told you earlier, their way of work is not the right one: The conflict is with Syria, and that problem has not been touched upon."

He added: "I cannot say that the committee has not succeeded. This was just their first meeting, and they have announced that they will meet again on June 23 and July 4. I hope they will be able to find an honest and sincere formula because otherwise, Lebanon will be lost--and it will be lost not only to us but also to the Arab region and the entire world."

Al-Jumayyil warned that if the present situation continued, many Christians would be tempted to follow in the footsteps of renegade Major Sa'd Haddad and openly accept Israel's help. "This poor Sa'd Haddad, who forced him to turn to Israel?" he asked. "The Palestinians did--the Palestinians who were down there in the south, occupying houses and killing innocent people. If someone wants to kill you and someone else offers to help you, you will accept the help, wherever it comes from. Don't blame Sa'd Haddad; blame those who forced him to do what he did."

He added: "I assure you that if the Kata'ib had not fought and defended themselves, many Christians would be asking for Israel's help now. And God knows, if things continue like this, many Christians will join Sa'd Haddad to defend themselves, to allay their fears. If this goes on, there will be many Sa'd Haddad's, and not only Christians, either. There are many Moslems, Shi'ites, with Sa'd Haddad. And can you, in all objectivity, blame him or them? The Palestinians have done Israel a great service in the south. Israel couldn't have hoped to achieve what it has achieved in the south, even if it had paid billions of dollars."

Asked whether he was pinning any hopes on the resumed mission of the U.S. envoy Philip Habib, Al-Jumayyil said: "I think that is a matter between the Soviet Union and the United States: The Soviet Union pushes Syria and the USA pushes Israel. It's a proxy war."

U.S. ACTIONS SAID GEARED TO 'BIG STICK POLICY'

JN181531 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] It is clearer today than ever before that the U.S. administration's attempts to suggest to the Arabs and impress upon the Arab mind and reality that it is exerting efforts to pursue a balanced Middle East policy have not convinced anyone. On the contrary, these attempts have shown the true nature of the U.S. policy's new trend during President Reagan's era, namely, to strike at any aspirations for independence and subjugate such aspirations to the U.S. will. Indeed, this truth has been manifested by intensifying its military presence and plotting to abort all national and progressive movements and systems. Furthermore, this truth and the new U.S. trend have been clearly manifested in the attempts to directly or indirectly intervene in order to safeguard so-called Israeli security--which is part of U.S. national security and actually means subjugating the Middle East region with all its resources, expertise and aspirations to the U.S.-Israeli umbrella, whose ambition is to loot, impose hegemony over and repress the peoples' will.

It is not surprising then that, with such a nature, the U.S. administration's new trend is geared to punishment and the big stick policy, particularly against those who have not yielded to Washington's desires and, consequently, have refused to allow Israel to continue its aggression against the Arab nation under any of the ludicrous formulas which the United States has wanted Israel to adopt as its rights in the region and which have been exploited by Israel as the means to implement its expansionist ambitions at the expense of Arab territory and rights.

In light of this, all the Israeli and U.S. statements have failed. All the allegations based on the agent As-Sadat's treasonous course, in an attempt to cover up the true nature of U.S. and Israeli aggressive ambitions in the region, which have also failed. The true colors of the foolish U.S. illusion--which Haig carried to the region when he called on some of the region's states to unite with Israel against so-called Soviet infiltration--have also been exposed.

Syria has drawn attention to this truth more than once. In fact, on more than one occasion, Syria has warned that the continuous Israeli aggression against the Arab nation cannot be isolated in any way from the blatant U.S. encouragement of it, since such an aggression guarantees U.S. interests in the region and constitutes the stick with which the United States wants to subjugate the entire region.

If the truths affirmed by Syria seem to be clear today both inside the Arab homeland and in international circles, this is in no way coincidental but instead means that the nature of the strategic aggressive alliance between U.S. imperialism and Israel has become clearer. Even if the circumstances of confrontation have forced this alliance to temporarily change its tactical course, the strategic course will still continue along the path of imposing colonialist control and hegemony over the Arab region and exploiting it in the interests of joint U.S.-Israeli aggressive and expansionist ambitions. Thus, all the Arabs today--with the exception of such agents as As-Sadat of course--are well aware of the source and trends of this danger. Furthermore, the Arabs today are well aware of all the formulas through which the United States is attempting to implement its ambitions and schemes.

The Arabs are no longer surprised or astonished at the nature of U.S. President Reagan's statements. The U.S. President said that he finds it difficult to imagine that Israel poses a threat to its neighbors. The terrorist Begin praised Reagan's statements, in which he also affirmed the U.S. readiness to bolster the Israeli military capability.

In his historic speech to the Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if, President Hafiz al-Asad clarified the meaning of an independent stand and will. Syria has actually been living such a reality and is still doing so today as it stands in defense not only of the nation and its sons but also in defense of all the Arab nation's pan-Arab and national rights, namely, to liberate the occupied Arab territory and restore the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

Disregarding the nature of the enemy's front and ambitions in the Middle East or anywhere else in our Arab homeland means disregarding one of the most important facets of the Arab-Zionist conflict, which would thus give our enemies the opportunity to infiltrate the Arab ranks and undermine the unity of the Arab stand. This would also enable the imperialist-Zionist plotters and schemers to implement their ambitions.

There is no doubt that the Arab stand supporting the Syrian steadfast stand in the face of the Israeli enemy now constitutes the criterion for gauging the Arab nation's firmness in its confrontation of its ambitious enemies. If the Arab masses and the world's liberal, socialist and progressive elements are adopting stronger stands and increasing their aid in order to bolster the solid Syrian will to confront aggression, they are proceeding from the premise that a steadfast Syria is the Arab nation's hope, ambition and unbreakable sword.

COMBAT UNIT CARRIES OUT TACTICAL EXERCISE

JN181717 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Upon the directives of President Hafiz al-Asad, commander in chief of the army and armed forces, one of our combat units carried out a tactical exercise in cooperation with the various types of arms, fighter planes and helicopters. The practical implementation stage of the exercise was attended by Maj Gen 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff for operations and training affairs, and a number of the officers of the general command and the units.

At the beginning the audience listened to a briefing by the exercise director on the tactical concept, training aims and stages of implementing the exercise. The stage of practical implementation then began with the arrival of the vanguards of the combat unit forces and their clash with the mock enemy forces. They managed, in cooperation with the ground forces and air force, to paralyze the enemy's combat capabilities and create appropriate conditions for the advance of the unit's basic elements, which completed the destruction of the mock enemy and carried out their tasks with complete success.

The operations of the commanders and troops were characterized by vigilance, firm command and effective coordination, something which achieved the training objectives planned for this stage of the exercise. At the end of this stage, the deputy chief of staff made a practical analysis of the execution, defining the lessons and directives to be taken from it. He also praised the efforts by the exercise administration and the implementing unit for the sake of developing our armed forces' combat capability. He asked everyone to further work and train in preparation for waging the battle of liberation against the Zionist enemy.

NEW IDENTITY CARDS TO BE ISSUED FOR SECURITY

JN181327 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] The Ministry of Interior issued general instructions to the brother citizens today on the issuance of new identity cards prior to granting them to all citizens who have reached the age of 14 by the first day of the current year. In its instructions the ministry said that the new identity card is for the citizen's interest and security and to prevent anyone from either impersonating or trifling with the citizen's rights and money. The ministry affirmed that it has adopted all the necessary procedures and arrangements to facilitate and expedite the acquisition of these cards.

BEGIN REPORTS ON 18 JUN MEETING WITH HABIB

TA181236 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1150 GMT 18 Jun 81

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] [Announcer] A few minutes ago the prime minister made an announcement on his meeting with U.S. envoy Philip Habib and later answered journalists' questions at the entrance of his office.

[Begin recording] [Begin] We had a very interesting, friendly and important talk with Mr Philip Habib which lasted over 2 hours. We spoke about several issues but, of course, the main subject was his visits to Riyadh, Beirut and Damascus. At the end of our meeting I can say that the diplomatic effort is continuing.

I related to Mr Habib what I said on this subject [in an election rally] in Natanya and he understood that in Natanya I did not suggest any final deadline. I said that we insist that Mr Habib had undertaken a mission to remove the Syrian missiles from Lebanon and that if he did not remove them we will take care of removing them. This is actually the national consensus since remarks similar to the ones I have just made were made by Mr Peres at the entrance to my house following a meeting between us. That is, the political and diplomatic process must be exhausted. If this proves to no avail, we will have to use military means. This is in fact what I said in Natanya.

In addition, I informed Mr Habib that during my stay in Ofira Egyptian President as-Sadat called on me to give Mr Habib enough time--he used the English term ample time [last two words in English]--to continue his efforts to solve the problem through peaceful means. I stated in public, that is before the media, that I accepted President as-Sadat's call. I promised As-Sadat that I would give additional time to Mr Habib and I will certainly fulfill my promise to President as-Sadat in the next days as well.

A third factor is that our glorious friend, the U.S. President, has also announced that he expected all parties to give Mr Habib a chance to continue his diplomatic efforts. I only added--and not for the first time--that this process cannot go on indefinitely. Mr Habib accepted my announcement with gratitude and he noted that he has time to continue the diplomatic process. Let us hope he succeeds. To date his efforts have borne no results--and it is my duty to say so--to restore the previous situation as Mr Habib sees it and as he explained it to me. However, he may prove successful next time. We will give him a chance to continue with his political and diplomatic efforts through next week as well. Please, proceed with your questions now.

[Radio political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer] Mr Prime Minister, did you get the impression that in the wake of the air force operation against the Iraqi nuclear reactor Mr Habib will find it more difficult to settle this problem?

[Begin] No, I did not receive this impression although Mr Habib told me that several Arab representatives who had spoken with him expressed anger at this operation and said it would be more difficult from their point of view. However, together with him, they are continuing the efforts.

[Unidentified correspondent] [Words indistinct] is it not feared that this situation actually turn into a new status quo?

[Begin] This will not turn into a new status quo. Incidentally, there is no such thing as status quo, please notice. This is a Latin word. There is either status quo ante or status quo post, there is no such thing as status quo. Only somebody who has not learned Latin says these words. However, since I have been not only a student but also a teacher of Latin, I want to explain: There is either status quo ante, to restore the previous situation, or to maintain the status quo post, the current situation. There is no such fear that a status quo post will exist. However, we are proving patient and we have reasons for it.

[Unidentified correspondent] Beyond the one week you are talking about now, during which Mr Habib (has been allowed) to continue his efforts, will Israel be willing to concede additional time if there are still no results?

[Begin] Israel will agree.

[Schiffer] Perhaps I will pose a question on internal matters. The Labor Party chairman has announced that he no longer recognizes you as the prime minister. How do you regard this announcement?

[Begin] I do not intend to react at all to these antidemocratic and neofascist insults made by Mr Peres. I want to add on this occasion that the term neofascist--as far as Peres is concerned--was not coined by me. He was thus called by Mr Ya'aqov Shimshon Shapira, the attorney general in the Ben-Gurion government and justice minister in the Cabinets headed by Levi Eshkol and Mrs Golda Me'ir. Mr Ya'aqov Shimshon Shapira said that Peres' party, Peres and his colleagues, were neofascist.

PERES MAKES STATEMENT AFTER HABIB MEETING

TA190813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] U.S. envoy Philip Habib is scheduled to leave for Saudi Arabia any moment now to continue his mission and attempt to settle the crisis between Israel, Syria and Lebanon. This morning Habib conferred with Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres. After the meeting Mr Peres told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that the diplomatic process must be fully exhausted. Replying to our correspondent's question Mr Peres said that Israel may use its security forces to settle the missile crisis if the security needs required it. He said that the stationing of Syrian missiles in the Al-Biqa' valley and the fleshing-out of the missile deployment within Syria's territory near the Lebanese border posed a direct threat to Israel.

Our political correspondent estimates that the U.S. envoy will go from Saudi Arabia back to Washington and will not return to this area until after the elections in Israel and after the convention of the Arab foreign ministers' conference scheduled to take place at the beginning of July.

CONSULTATION WITH NRC SAID NOT TO DEAL WITH IRAQ

TA190606 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Two Israeli engineers visited the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission [NRC] last year to seek information about the effects of an attack on a nuclear reactor. A spokesman for the NRC said the Israelis met with commission officials to obtain information about what would happen to reactor buildings hit by 1 ton bombs. The ASSOCIATED PRESS reported that the Israelis asked so many questions about what the bombs would do that an internal NRC memorandum said it was unclear whether the Israelis were interested in defending their own plants or destroying someone else's.

A spokesman for the Israeli Embassy said the visit was completely routine and said it had nothing to do with the attack on the Iraqi reactor.

COMPENSATION TO BE OFFERED FOR FRENCHMAN'S DEATH

TA190936 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] The Israeli Government would be willing to compensate the family of the French civilian, Damien Chassepied, who was killed in the air force operation against the Iraqi reactor. This was reported by the prime minister's office this morning. The representatives of the defense establishment intend to approach the family on this issue.

LEWIS REPORT ON EXPECTATION OF RAID CITED

TA181143 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 18 Jun 81 p 2

[Gid'on Samet report: "U.S. Ambassador Lewis Reported: The Administration Had No Reason Not To Expect an Attack on the Reactor"]

[Text] Washington, 17 Jun--The U.S. ambassador in Israel, Samuel Lewis, stated in a report he dispatched on the operation in Iraq and its consequences that the administration "had no reason not to expect" such an attack. This has been learned from administration sources. Israel maintained continuous contacts with the present and former administrations about the Iraqi nuclear threat. Ambassador Lewis' report does not imply that the United States knew in advance of the operation, but that Israel's qualified position should have led to the conclusion that it would act against the reactor without postponing the operation for a long time.

MOSHE DAYAN DISCUSSES ELECTION ISSUES WITH POST

TA190720 Jerusalem POST in English 19 Jun 81 p 5

[Report by David Landau]

[Excerpts] The wave of election violence has deeply disturbed Moshe Dayan. "Begin's demagogic tone," and the "hysterical content" of some of the premier's statements are "a significant influence," he says. Begin's "very intonation, his style of speech, are outrightly provocative and vulgar... He incites people against leaders at home and abroad; he incites them on issues.

"What he said about Al-Asad, that Yanush and Raful [nicknames for the commander of the IDF northern command, Maj Gen Avigdor Ben-Gal and Chief Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan respectively] are ready for you, Al-Asad--what kind of talk is that, when a mediator is in the area trying to reach a settlement?"

But Dayan fears that things could get much, much worse--if the Labour Party (or sections of it) goes ahead with its threat to set up a strong-arm force of kibbutzniks to protect their rallies.

Telem's support, he says, will cross this ethnic divide. On the one hand, there will be votes from people--"mainly intellectuals, Rotarians and so forth, students"--who were prepared to listen to Dayan's central policy-argument about the need to apply the Palestinian autonomy "unilaterally." And on the other, there will be votes from the "faithful"--the people who believe in Dayan and who have kept faith with him through his various political meanderings.

"If I had an election rally of mine disrupted," Dayan had noted earlier, "I would simply go home rather than shout and fight back." He denies that there was an element of wishful thinking in this remark. But he acknowledges that he and Telem had not been huge crowd-pullers in this campaign.

Dayan himself brings up the question of whom he would "go with"--Labor or Likud--if Telem were needed to form a coalition. On balance--although he did not say so in so many words--he seems to prefer the prospect of working alongside the Labourites once again.

"There's no doubt at all that on the personal plane I'm much closer to them, to Shim'on Peres, Yitzhaq Rabin, Hayyim Bar-Lev. I'm bone from their bones and flesh from their flesh, not perhaps in terms of political views, but in terms of soul. I think I have been able to maintain friendships, with Peres for instance, to the extent that this is possible in these political conditions."

With Begin and Herut, on the other hand, two years-plus of close Cabinet partnership appear to have done little to eliminate a fundamental cool-correctness. "Begin never ever called me 'Moshe'. Not once. it was always 'mister', and I would call him 'mister prime minister', even when we sat alone, just the two of us."

On the issues, too, Dayan, says he is closer to Labour than to Begin's Likud. Herut he feels, still aspires to annex Judaea and Samaria (and the Golan Heights). For him annexation would be political folly, the deliberate destruction of any prospect of long-term "living together." "I left the government because they didn't want to implement the autonomy," Dayan asserts.

Recently Herut hardliner Moshe Arens had openly told the Egyptians, during a Knesset committee visit to Cairo that he sees the autonomy as a permanent arrangement--not the transitional solution that was envisaged in Camp David. For Arens, and for other Herut members, says Dayan the plan seems to be annexation--and an autonomous status for all Eretz Yisra'el Arabs. (This, indeed, was spelled out in the Likud's 1977 election manifesto and Dayan notes that as far as he is aware, it has not been revised for this election.)

The former foreign minister mentions his successor, Yitzhaq Shamir, in this connection. "After all, he opposed the peace treaty." Hadn't the office changed him? "I don't know," says Dayan. I'm not really closely acquainted with him. He did oppose the transfer of the prime minister's bureau to east Jerusalem when Begin was eager to move it."

As Dayan sees it Labour might well agree to Dayan's scheme for immediate, unilateral if necessary, application of the Palestinian autonomy. Dayan cites an interview by Hayyim Bar-Lev to the effect that "territorial compromise" is a long-term proposition because the immediate future is covered by the Camp David five-year autonomy scene.

Dayan cites with considerably less approval an interview last week by Abba Eban in which he spoke of giving up "70 percent of the West Bank to 'Arab sovereignty'. He didn't even say 'Jordanian.' Just 'Arab.' That would mean that the IDF could not remain wherever it needs to remain and Jewish settlement could not continue. I myself remain firmly and totally opposed to that withdrawal with those inevitable repercussions."

But while he would perhaps prefer to "go with" Labour, he says, a little sadly, that Labour "will do whatever it can not to go with me. To them I'm a 'traitor,' and an 'untouchable.'"

IDF HOLDS JOINT AIR-GROUND FORCES EXERCISE

TA182014 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Excerpts] A large exercise in which armored forces and a new Defender-type helicopter squadron established in the IDF less than a year ago took place in the southern part of the country in the last few days. The Defender is a small missile-carrying helicopter gunship--the purpose of which is to fight against the enemy's armored vehicles in addition to the ground forces. Our military correspondent, Dan Semama, reports on the new squadron.

[Begin videotape] This is the Defender helicopter squadron. The small and swift helicopter, the most dangerous among the antitank weapons in the IDF's possession, was set up about 1 year ago. The helicopters have been absorbed, a squadron was set up. Its aim is, according to its commander, to provide--in addition to the larger, more expensive Cobra helicopters--Israel's frontline block. He says the way to do so is to stop the enemy's armored units from dashing forth.

Yesterday, a large exercise was held in the southern part of the country. An armored corps unit played the role of the enemy. The helicopters were sent from their base. For a year now, the pilots have held daily drills. Since there are hardly any other missions to fulfill, this seems to be a kind of antitank unit.

The incorporation of the Defender helicopters into the air force is one of the lessons of the Yom Kippur war. These helicopters are small, fly very fast at very low altitudes and their special exhausts prevent radiation thus providing the helicopter with defense against missiles. The Defender's weapons system is precise, effective and long-range.

In the course of the exercise, the pilots again trained, together with the armored corps personnel, on two primary missions: the first, cooperation and coordination with the IDF's armored units in blocking the enemy's armored forces from breaking forth; and the second, attacking the IDF's armored force both in order to train the pilots in assaulting the enemy and to train the armored corps in defending itself against a helicopter attack.

In the course of the exercise yesterday, seven enemy tanks as well as several halftracks and jeeps were destroyed. [end videotape]

DEPLOYMENT OF SYRIAN ARMY IN LEBANON REPORTED

TA190659 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Report by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal--recorded]

[Text] The Syrians have in the last few weeks completed their deployment in Lebanon and the reinforcement of their troops. Almost an entire Syrian brigade is currently stationed in Lebanon in the area of the Al-Qir'awn Lake, Jazzin and Al-'Ayshiyah. The force is composed of several infantry battalions, two reduced formations of tank battalions, one armored battalion, several artillery units equipped with medium-range artillery as well as several units of fieldguns, several units of anti-tank warfare and engineering corps. This is the frontline force. This force is deployed in platoon and company formations and it controls the main axes in the area. The Syrians have built a defense line based on infantry posts and tank positions. They have mined the axes, entrenched themselves and have dug many tank positions. This deployment is directed toward Marj 'Uyun and Hasbayya and it is meant to blockade the traffic axes from southern Lebanon crossing through the Al-Biqa' valley toward Syria. The force is deployed in such a way as to enable it become offensive in structure and take offensive intiatives on short notice.

Deployment and readiness have also been completed in the Syrian civilian sector. Incidently, the Syrians have not yet released their reserve forces and they are currently maintaining some 50,000 to 60,000 reserve troops on all the fronts.

EGYPT REPORTEDLY POSTPONES NORMALIZATION PROJECTS

TA181513 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Egypt has postponed a number of cooperation projects with Israel within the normalization framework in the wake of the bombing of the Iraqi reactor. This has been learned by our Arab affairs correspondent, Aharon Barne'a. The Egyptians are seeking to postpone for the time being the youth exchanges scheduled for the summer, as was decided upon during President Navon's visit to Cairo. Egypt is also postponding several economic cooperation programs which were decided on during the visit of Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon to Cairo. The cultural cooperation agreement, which was to have been ratified by the People's Assembly, has been referred back to the government. The Israeli ambassador to Cairo, Moshe Sason, raised these matters in his meeting with the head of the Normalization Department in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry. He was told that these activities would be resumed when the storm dies down, as the Egyptians put it.

NPR SETS CONDITION FOR COALITION WITH LIKUD

TA180736 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] The NRP has told the Likud that it will not agree to form a coalition with it after the elections if Abu-Hazera's list is included. Our correspondent Amnon Nadav says that following a coordination of positions between the Likud and the NRP, Abu-Hatzera's list was not awarded the status of a faction at the outgoing Knesset.

SITES FOR ISRAELI-MOROCCAN SEMINAR APPROVED

TA181954 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Moroccan King Hassan II has recently given his approval to hold a large international seminar, in Fez and Jerusalem, on the heritage of Maimonides. Academics from Morocco, Israel, Egypt and other countries are to participate in the seminar. Members of the "Identity and Dialogue" Association, the organizers of the seminar, today told our correspondent on Arab affairs, Ehud Ya'ari, that the plan is to hold the sessions this coming November in two cities consecutively: in Fez, Morocco, and later in Jerusalem.

The members of a group that has for years taken action to effect a rapprochement between Jews and Arabs today met with President Yitzhaq Navon, who welcomed the idea of holding the seminar.

THREE NEW WEST BANK OUTPOSTS BEING ESTABLISHED

TA181947 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Work has recently begun on the establishment of three new outposts in Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent, Yigal Goren, reports that one outpost is being established in the Bet Ha'arava region, southeast of Jericho. A second outpost, Mizpe Lahish, is going up on the slopes of the Hebron hills, and a third, Tirtza, is northwest of Tubas. The budget for the establishment of these outposts is part of a special allocation of 100 million shekels which the finance minister approved about a month ago. The Settlement Department [of the Jewish Agency] told our correspondent that no permanent settlement groups had yet been found for these new settlements. A senior source in the Settlement Department noted this evening that of late the establishment of new settlements is being approved without any preparation or plan--unlike the way things were done in the past--out of the intention to manage to create faits accompli before the elections. According to this source, these new settlements are liable to suffer in the near future because of the lack of any planning.

Mizpe Lakhish Work Stoppage

TA190608 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] The military government's appeals committee last night issued an order to stop all the work on the establishment of the new settlement Mizpe Lakhish on the Hebron hills. A villager from Dura appealed to the committee through the Hebron hills attorneys' committee claiming that the land which had been declared state land belonged to him. The committee will convene within 5 days to examine the documents submitted by the villager. Our correspondent has learned that it was decided to establish Mizpe Lakhish when serious problems arose regarding the ownership of the land for the near-by settlement of Mizpe Guvrin.

EGYPT'S GHALI ADDRESSES OAU MINISTERS CONFERENCE

NC181402 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] The Arab Republic of Egypt has affirmed that it is working for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Arab territories occupied after 5 June 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, which is considered an indivisible part of these territories, for the establishment of the right of the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination, including the establishment of a sovereign state, and for the right of all states of the area to live in peace within secure and recognized borders.

Egypt has also affirmed that a comprehensive and just peace cannot be achieved unless these three principles are accomplished. This was stated in Egypt's speech that was delivered by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali at the beginning of the African foreign ministers' general debate on the Middle East situation and the Palestinian issue.

Dr Butrus Ghali affirmed that Egypt has never claimed to have a mandate by the Palestinian people or the PLO to conduct negotiations to end the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. He said that the negotiations are aimed at establishing a transitional system that would make it possible to form a Palestinian authority. This, he said, would enable the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination.

Egypt also affirmed its condemnation of the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor and demanded that the resolution on the Middle East that the African foreign ministers will issue include a condemnation of the Israeli aggression and note the collusion between Israel and the racist regime in South Africa, particularly in the nuclear sphere. In his speech Dr Ghali demanded that in adopting a new resolution on the Middle East it is necessary to take into account the new facts in confronting the Israeli challenge and that the resolution be tantamount to a new political basis allowing for rapprochement or even reconciliation among the Arab states. This resolution should be the starting point for a fruitful Arab dialogue.

The delegation heads of Mali and Senegal then delivered speeches in which they supported the Egyptian statement, describing it as one that provides a deep analysis of the problem and a good basis for the adoption of practical resolutions. The delegation heads of Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Libya and the PLO also delivered speeches in which they condemned the Israeli policy and called for action to retrieve legitimate Arab rights.

It was noticed that the tone of the Arab delegations was calm during the debate, with the exception of Libya and the PLO, which tried to undermine the value of the Camp David accords.

The African foreign ministers will continue their discussions today to complete the general debate on the Middle East situation and the Palestinian issue.

Our radio correspondent in Nairobi has learned that Egypt will submit a draft resolution on the Middle East that will deal with Jerusalem, Lebanon and the aggression on Iraq. The Arab group is also preparing a draft resolution condemning the Israeli aggression on Iraq.

MOROCCAN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON SAHARA CONFLICT

LD181328 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] London, 18 Jun (MAP)--Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Mr M'hamed Boucetta had an interview with Mr Jacques Williams, special envoy of the BBC to Nairobi where the OAU ministerial conference is being held.

In this interview, Mr. Boucetta mainly said that Morocco's stand regarding the Sahara conflict was very clear, and that there was no way of recognizing a state that does not even exist and that Morocco would aggress nobody but that it would not admit to be aggressed.

"As we have already explained last year in Freetown, one cannot recognize a state that does not exist. A state must have fundamental data: It is an organization which has a territory a population and a representativity. The OAU Charter is clear. To be a member of the Organization of African Unity, you must be a sovereign and independent state. The so-called 'SDAR' [Saharan Democratic Arab Republic] fulfills none of these conditions," stated the foreign minister.

Several countries, added Mr. Boucetta, have understood this question on the judicial level. It is not a question of a people or state. It is a question of gangs that create subversion in the region.

"This would create a very dangerous precedent for the whole Africa; several African countries have opposition movements which might proclaim themselves states and thus create perturbations," further outlined Mr. Boucetta.

About eventual negotiations, Mr. Boucetta said that Morocco was willing to cooperate with the OAU Wisemen Committee and implement its resolutions, in view of reaching an African settlement to this tension.

DELEGATES COMMENT ON LIBYA-MOROCCO RAPPROCHEMENT

AB181355 Paris AFP in English 1327 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, June 18 (AFP)--Last night's surprise announcement that Morocco and Libya were to resume diplomatic relations provided the main talking point here today as delegates at the Organization of African Unity (OAU) ministerial conference moved on to OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo's report on the Middle East and Palestine.

The development intrigued many delegates, who noted that Rabat had only recently launched a major diplomatic offensive to explain its stand on the Western Sahara, where it has been fighting the Libyan- and Algerian-backed Polisario Front, and the Libyan threat.

Several delegates remarked that the announcement came exactly one week before the annual OAU summit, which opens here on June 24. The issue of the Western Sahara is expected to be one of the most controversial items on the summit agenda.

A member of one delegation commented: "Now Morocco won't be attacked by Libya over the Sahara, and Libya won't be attacked over its presence in Chad." He noted that next year's summit was scheduled to take place in Tripoli and suggested that Libya was trying to improve its image.

Libyan Foreign Minister 'Abdallah Ubaydi only smiled when asked to comment on the diplomatic rapprochement. However, before the announcement was made he told AFP here that the Sahara was a political and military issue. He said that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdafi had asked Palestinian leader Yas'ir 'Arafat to visit Morocco to seek a settlement between the two North African states.

Mr. Ubaydi described yesterday's scuffle outside the conference hall between two Moroccan delegates and a representative of the Polisario Front as a moment of ill-temper.

Libya supported the admission to the OAU of the self-proclaimed Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SDAR), the minister said, but the admission alone would not solve any problems since without a cease-fire the problems will continue.

Moroccan circles here decline to comment on the development in the absence of the head of delegation, Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta.

(?Saharan) Information Minister Ould Salek, at the conference centre as an observer with other Polisario representatives, commented: The struggle continues. Perhaps Morocco has decided to align itself with Libya's position on the Sahara.

OAU MINISTERS DISCUSSING FORMING SECURITY COUNCIL

AB190923 Paris AFP in French 0721 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Nairobi, 19 Jun (AFP)--The ministerial council of the OAU is to continue its debate on Friday over the setting up of an OAU political council for security, an African counterpart of the UN Security Council.

Introduced in a report by the Sierra Leone foreign minister, Mr Abdulai Conteh, the debate concerns enabling the pan-African organization to have a crisis mechanism to deal with situations such as that in Chad.

The secretary general's report stressed the shortcomings of the methods and mechanisms of the OAU, where priority is given to lobbying, to the detriment of official diplomacy and the limitations of the secretary general's powers. An African defense force, which will also be debated by the ministerial council, would give this council real powers.

On Thursday, the foreign ministers ended their debate on the Middle East and Palestine by issuing a double condemnation of Israel for its raid on the Iraqi nuclear center at Tammuz and of the United States for delivering arms to Tel Aviv.

Five draft resolutions were passed, among which one was by Algeria and one by Egypt, covering all the matters related to the Middle East. As usual, these texts were sent back to the drafting committee, which will rewrite them, taking into account the various speeches during the debate.

OUKO NOTES OAU SUMMIT TO DISCUSS CHAD, W. SAHARA

LD181158 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 18 Jun 81 EA

[Excerpt] The problems of Chad and the Western Sahara are not in the agenda of the current meeting of the OAU Council of Ministers going on at the Kenyatta International Conference Center, Nairobi. The current chairman, Dr Robert Ouko, who is also the Kenya foreign minister, told a press conference at the end of yesterday's deliberations that those two issues were scheduled for discussions by the heads of state at the OAU summit which starts next week.

KODJO, ONU ACKNOWLEDGE CANARIES' TIES TO SPAIN

AB190640 Paris AFP in English 0348 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Nairobi, 19 Jun (AFP)--A majority of political parties on the Canary Islands favour autonomy for the Atlantic Ocean archipelago while wishing to retain political association with Spain, Organization of African Unity Secretary General Edem Kodjo, said here Thursday.

Mr Kodjo, who was presenting a report of a visit he made to the Canaries last month, told the OAU Council of Ministers meeting here that he was able to meet all political parties on the islands, including the movement for the archipelago's independence.

He said in his report that although the Canaries are very close to Africa, there is no doubt about their Spanish character, according to OAU Assistant Secretary General Peter Onu. "More than 80 percent of the population has Spanish ancestors," Mr Onu said.

All the political parties had been free to express themselves during the OAU secretary general's visit.

LIBYA

JANA REPORTS NUMAYRI REVEALS HOSTILE INTENTIONS

LD181552 Tripoli JANA in English 1503 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Tripoli, 18 Jun (JANA)--President Ja'far Numayri of Sudan has delivered a speech at the opening session of the Regional People's Assembly of Kurdufan. He said addressing Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi that Libya's borders with Sudan would be a graveyard for the Libyans.

Thus, Numayri has shown his hostile intentions and disclosed hostile plans he is engineering against Libya and has confirmed reports published in London on a military plan involving U.S.A., Egypt, Sudan and Israel to attack Libya. 20 Israeli military advisors drew up the plan, which includes a military offensive involving 120 planes, including 100 bombers, and tank divisions and artillery batteries.

President Numayri made a statement to the HERALD TRIBUNE on the 1st of April in which he said: "We should do something to overthrow this man (Al-Qadhdhafi) by any means whether war or assassination.

On 16 May, he repeated to the West German news agency D.P.A. that his strategic goal was to get rid of Al-Qadhdhafi and topple his regime.

In the light of these hostile plots announced by Numayri against Libya, which he repeatedly affirmed, in coordination and collaboration with the U.S. administration, the Israelis and the Egyptian regime, Libya has briefed the United Nations, the organization of African unity (OAU) and the Arab League on this plot in order for these organizations to shoulder their responsibility in facing Numayri's attempt which is aimed at destabilizing peace and security in Africa and the Middle East.

JANA's political editor comments that Numayri has announced that he was preparing for a war in Africa and an attack against Chad and that 90,000 Sudanese soldiers were being deployed along Chad's eastern borders to back the insurgent gangs there. He is also preparing an attack against Libya as part of his policy which is being drawn by the U.S.A. for execution by Sudan, Egypt and Israel. Therefore, Numayri should bear the responsibility of his actions especially after he revealed to the whole world his hostile plans and intentions.

NEW SUDANESE OPPOSITION GROUP'S STATEMENT CITED

LD181524 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 18 Jun 81

[East African correspondent dispatch]

[Text] The birth of an anti-Sudanese regime military organization called the Organization of the Officers and the People's Armed Forces for the Salvation of the Homeland has been announced in Sudan. The London office of the Sudanese organization has issued a statement on the occasion. The statement says:

Our country has been fated to have an agent regime squatting on its chest--a regime which has been created and planted by the intelligence services which hid behind doors and in embassies, which is based on lies and deception and which trifles with the dignity and humanity of the Sudanese people. This has prompted the patriotic sons of the people to oppose this regime in a series of heroic battles in which the cream of the Sudanese people, peasants, students, workers and intellectuals, were martyred.

The statement adds: It has become evident to us, the armed forces, that this regime is isolated from the masses of the Sudanese people. This has resulted in the collapse of Sudan's economy and in Sudan's dependence on the crumbs from the masters. It has also resulted in Sudan's forfeiting its independence and territory and in its being turned into a base where the American armies of occupation are stationed.

The statement adds that these circumstances have prompted us to play our historic role toward the Arab nation, the safety of its territory and safeguarding its independence. We, as protectors of the people, declare on our territory and publically the birth our organization: The Organization of the Officers and the People's Armed Forces for the Salvation of the Homeland. This is a true embodiment of the will of the patriotic officers, NCO's and soldiers.

Our first and last goal, the statement adds, is to rescue our country and [word indistinct] and blind subservience, and also to stand up to the danger threatening our country.

In conclusion the statement says: We must call upon our people, intellectuals, workers, businessman, students and peasants, to be vigilant and reject the tricks of this dubious regime and to prepare the ranks for the day of deliverance--a day which they see as far off, but which we see it as very close.

'SOURCES' REPORT ISRAELI PLANES LAND IN SUDAN

LD182344 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Sudanese sources in London said that a group of Israeli military aircraft landed the day before yesterday at a Sudanese military base. The sources said that the landing of the Israeli military aircraft had been shrouded in complete secrecy, and that all the Sudanese junior officers and those whose allegiance to the regime was in doubt had been evacuated from the base. The sources pointed out that these planes could well have been sent in to launch an aggression against an Arab confrontation.

TUNISIA

U.S. DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE MEETS BOURGUIBA

LD182156 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] President Habib Bourguiba this morning received U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci, in the presence of Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, presidential private adviser Habib Bourguiba Jr, National Defense Minister Slaheddine Baly, Minister Attached to the Prime Minister for Civil Service and Administrative Reform el-Mezri Chekir, Army Chief of Staff Lt Gen Abdelhamid [word indistinct] as well as the Tunisian ambassador to Washington and the U.S. ambassador to Tunisia.

Following the meeting, Frank Carlucci expressed his pleasure at meeting with President Habib Bourguiba, whom he admired from his boyhood. He added that he had benefited from the wisdom of the head of state when they discussed international issues, particularly those pertaining to East-West relations and regional problems. We added that the discussions covered ways and means to bolster relations between Tunisia and the United States, which are bound together by an old friendship. In conclusion he noted that a number of defense programs were also discussed and that discussions will continue between the two countries at the proper levels. He thanked President Bourguiba for his hospitality.

GHANA

COMMUNIST PARTY BECOMES SEVENTH LEGAL PARTY

AB160652 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 16 Jun 81

[Text] The Communist Party was yesterday given a final certificate of registration to operate as a political party. It is the seventh registered party in the country. In a statement, the national chairman of the party, Mr. N. A. K. Latsu, said the Communist Party has come to fulfill a historic mission in Ghana and on the continent of Africa. We said the wretched poor have been sacrificed on the altar of greed, avarice, selfishness and injustice for too long.

He, however, assured Ghanaians that the Communist Party does not intend to antagonize any group. It will only speak the truth to save the common man from the clutches of exploitation. Mr. Latsu said the party will do this through sound political education. He assured all the political parties that the new party will respect the convention of playing politics in a healthy rivalry with the singular objective of releasing the people of Ghana from affliction.

LIBERIA

DOE RECEIVES ENVOY, PRAISES TIES WITH GUINEA

AB190805 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0625 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Head of state Master Sergeant Doe has said that Guinea and Liberia have worked closely together in various international forums since the PRC [People's Redemption Council] took over the leadership of Liberia. He said the policy of both countries is, in each instance, to secure peace, guarantee freedom and security for the peoples, protect their resources and contribute positively to their socioeconomic development. Sergeant Doe was speaking at the executive mansion yesterday when he received the letters of credence of the new ambassador of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea to Liberia, Moussa (Saveh). Chairman Doe said relations between Guinea and Liberia have been characterized by a new degree of friendship and cooperation. He said he was confident that in our determination to work together, the two nations will be able to further strengthen these mutual bonds.

He told Ambassador (Saveh) that his assignment came at a time when the opportunities for expanding trade and technical cooperation within the Mano River Union and the ECOWAS look more challenging and exciting. Sergeant Doe further stressed that as African and Third World countries, it is our responsibility to establish new trade, economic and technological links compatible with our national interests and with the aims and objectives of the CAU and the United Nations. He then assured Ambassador (Saveh) of the PRC's cooperation in the execution of his duties here in Monrovia to boost relations between Guinea and Liberia. And in presenting his letters of credence, Ambassador (Saveh) said his mission was a delicate and important one in bringing the people of Liberia and Guinea together.

CONSTITUTIONAL DRAFT COMMISSION MEMBER DISMISSED

AB182026 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1900 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Test] Mr Commony B. Wisseh has been dismissed from the constitutional drafting commission for violating a People's Redemption Council (PRC) decree on political practice and banned from leaving the country and giving lectures to students or government officials. Mr Wisseh, who is also banned from contact with the press, was said to have violated PRC Decree No 1 which banned all political activities in the country following 12 April 1980.

Announcing Mr Wisseh's dismissal today, the head of state and chairman of the PRC, Master Sergeant Doe, said it was the determination of the PRC and all true Liberians to take an active part in the decision-making process of the country. Therefore the council must endeavor to listen to the grievances of the workers, students and the entire citizenry. He said on 20 April 1980 Mr Wisseh reaffirmed at the Executive Mansion his loyalty and solidarity to the PRC Government. Head of state Doe said when the heat of the evolution was on, Mr Wisseh recommended to the PRC not to use big cars and pay themselves huge salaries. Master Sergeant Doe said Mr Wisseh also asked the PRC to tell the Liberian people when it will return the country to civilian rule, adding this was recorded as point number 1 against Mr Wisseh, but the PRC never reacted. Chairman Doe said the second action of Mr Wisseh was as at the development meeting, he head of state connived with the people of Grand Gedeh County. [as heard] At that meeting Mr Wisseh came out with an unnecessary argument which brought confusion among the citizens, until I intervened before everything was settled, the head of state said.

NIGERIA

EDWUEME HOSTS DINNER FOR IRAQI VICE PRESIDENT

JN191159 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Lagos, 19 Jun (INA)--Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Mairuf has asserted that Iraq is sincerely and seriously seeking to strengthen Iraq-African relations since this is a basic point in its foreign policy.

At a dinner here last night hosted in his honor by Nigerian Vice President Dr Alex Ekwueme, Ma'ruf said: Our Arab region is witnessing extremely serious events and machinations hostile to the Arab people's legitimate rights and aspirations to end occupation and usurpation in their homeland. He added that just and lasting peace cannot be established without total and unconditional withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and other Arab land and restoration of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including their rights to their homeland and self-determination.

The vice president said the Zionist entity's continued aggression against Lebanon's security, sovereignty and territorial integrity compels all the forces of good in the world to oppose this unjust aggression.

He pointed out that the Arab nation considers racial discrimination and apartheid as a danger to the friendly African peoples, just as is the case with the Zionist danger to the Arab nation. Our joint struggle against Zionism, racial discrimination and apartheid should be further strengthened for the good and advancement of our peoples and humanity.

On the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, the Iraqi official explained Iraq's responsive initiatives to the mediations to end this conflict. He stressed that from a position of confidence and ability to defend its inalienable rights and repulse aggression, Iraq welcomes every effort to bring about a cease-fire and peacefully solve the conflict in a manner that safeguards its rights to its land and waters.

Dr Ekwueme also delivered a speech in which he underlined the importance of developing cooperation between Iraq and Nigeria in all fields. He expressed appreciation for Iraq's moral and material support for liberation movements in Africa and underlined Nigeria's condemnation of the Zionist aggression against Iraq, saying: We strongly condemn this aggression because its aim is to prevent developing countries from acquiring modern technology.

Dr Ekwueme conveyed the Nigerian president's greetings to President Saddam Husayn and his pride in the cooperative relations between the two countries.

SHAGARI NOTES PLANS TO BUILD UP STEEL INDUSTRY

AB181627 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari today formally laid the foundation stone of the Ajaokuta steel complex in Kwara State. The president said at the ceremony that the Federal Government, accorded top priority to the project because it stood as a decisive step toward the future status of the nation and the pattern of its economic development. He expressed satisfaction with the amount of work done so far on the project. President Shagari announced that under the fourth national development plan, another plant will be built to produce such things as pipe and steel for the petroleum industry. He said plans were also underway to build an (?alley) at a special steel plant to produce high carbon sheets and billet among other things.

President Shagari pointed out that government investments alone could not bring about the desired results without the participation of private concerns. He stated that immense investment opportunities existed for prospective investors for the production of raw materials like ferrous alloys and cross metals, adding that feasibility studies were going on in these areas for the purpose of advising would-be investors.

President Shagari had earlier today performed the foundation-laying ceremony of the Ilorin University teaching hospital. The president began a 4-day official visit to Kwara State yesterday.

LABOR CONGRESS REJECTS MINIMUM WAGE OFFER

AB181619 Paris AFP in English 1417 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] Lagos, June 18 (AFP)--Nigeria's trade union federation has rejected a national minimum wage set by the country's House of Representatives on Monday as insufficient, press reports said here today.

Parliament's lower house decided minimum pay should be 100 naira (about 200 U.S. dollars) per month, which the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) yesterday declared unacceptable, the reports said. The Senate had earlier recommended a minimum wage of 125 naira (250 dollars) which the NLC last week also rejected.

The trade union federation has demanded a wage of 300 naira (600 dollars) for the lowest paid worker in the country but has said its claim is negotiable.

The NLC last month called a general strike to press its claim but called the action off after a two-day nationwide stoppage. A joint meeting of the two houses of parliament will be held on Tuesday to determine the level of the minimum wage, the Senate president announced yesterday.

SENEGAL

NEW POLITICAL PARTY OFFICIALLY REGISTERED

AB190755 Paris AFP in English 0730 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Dakar, 19 Jun (AFP)--Senegal's move to an unrestricted multi-party political system, announced in the new year when President Abdou Diouf became head of state, succeeding Leopold Senghor, took concrete form here yesterday when the Natioal Democratic Rally (RND) received an official certificate of registration from Interior Minister Medoune Fall.

The party had tried unsuccessfully since its formation in February 1976 to win legal recognition, but fell foul of legislation limiting Senegal's political parties to four and insisting they call themselves either socialist, liberal, Marxist or conservative.

Party Secretary General Anta Diop, a reputed Egyptologist, refused to adopt any of those party labels. He argued that the RND was supposed precisely to be a political rallying point capable of grouping a wide spectrum arranging from traditional elements to Marxists of various tendencies. Their common base would be a blend of nationalism and pan-Africanism, Sheikh Diop said.

The party brought an action against the government in the Supreme Court for its refusal to register it, but lost the case on procedural grounds. It was itself prosecuted last year for constituting a forbidden league.

Five other parties have applied for formal recognition, though the RND is widely expected to turn out to have the largest following. They include the Democratic and Popular Movement, which advocates socialist self-management and is led by former Premier Hamadou Dia.

There is an Independence and Labour Party, close to the Soviet Communist Party, and a Democratic League (independent Marxist). The Peoples Party of Omar Wone has as yet no specific orientation. The fifth party is the Revolutionary Movement for New Democracy (populist leftist). Prominent members include former Minister Abdoulaye Ly and one time MP Andoulaye Gueye, who both quit the ruling party in 1970. They have now brought members of their proletarian democratic organization into the new movement.

UPPER VOLTA

MINISTRY EMPLOYEES SUSPENDED FOR 26, 27 MAY STRIKE

AB171258 Quagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN] yesterday published two important communiques which CMRPN spokesman Lieutenant Kambo will now read to you:

[Begin recording] CMRPN communique: In application of Decrees nos. 81-0294, 81-0295 and 81-0296 PR-CMRPN of 16 June 1981, the following sanctions have been inflicted on some employees of the Ministries of Rural Development, Finance and Public Works, Transport and Town Planning for going on an (?unjustified) strike on 26 and 27 May 1981:

1) All category A employees are suspended without pay for 6 months;

2) All employees of the other categories are suspended without pay for 3 months.

These sanctions must constitute for the state functionaries concerned a warning which will not be repeated. They must also serve as serious warning to all those who think that they can violate with impunity the existing rules for the exercise of trade union freedom. The time of laxity is over! The CMRPN is determined to fulfill its commitments toward the workers but immediate sanctions will be inflicted on them whenever they engage in irresponsible actions. Quagadougou, 16 June 1981. [Signed] President Col Saye Zerbo.

CMRPN communique: Some unscrupulous people, some of whom have been arrested, have been trying to violate the provisions of Ordinance No 81-0008 PR-CMRPN and the Decree No 81-0135 PR-CMRPN relating to its application and have been abusing the good faith of our fellow countrymen wishing to go abroad. They do this either by issuing to them false documents or by receiving from them a large amount of money with the promise of helping them to illegally cross our national border. These practices, which constitute a veritable cheating of people, will be checked without any weakness and those involved will be prosecuted. We also warn our fellow countrymen not to allow themselves to be cheated by these people who are prepared to do anything to enrich themselves, or they also will be prosecuted as accomplices. We again wish to inform the public that only the prefects and subprefects are authorized to issue travel permits to persons residing within their territorial boundaries and these permits should be issued in accordance with the prescribed conditions. Quagadougou, 16 June 1981. [Signed] President Col Saye Zerbo. [end recording]

ANGOLA

SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION TOURS PROVINCES

AB171448 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 17 Jun 81

[Text] The Soviet Supreme Presidium delegation led by the deputy president of the assembly, Usmankhozhayev, visiting the People's Republic of Angola is now in the central province of Huambo on a tour which will take them later to Malanje (Lingana) and oil-rich Cabinda. Usmankhozhayev [words indistinct] has paid homage to the late leader of the Angolan revolution, Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto. [words indistinct]. The Soviets are accompanied on the tour by various Angolan members of the People's Assembly including (Galvano Blanco), deputy secretary general of the National Workers Union, and Colonel Kapuchi, speaker of the national armed forces.

NAMIBIA

LUANDA REPORTS SWAPO COMMUNIQUE ON MAY ACTIONS

LD181138 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 18 Jun 81 EA

[Text] Fifty-one dead, 60 wounded and 2 soldiers captured are the official figures resulting from actions carried out during May by the armed forces for the liberation of Namibia against South African forces on Namibian territory.

A communique issued in Luanda yesterday said that on 10 May the Namibian fighters destroyed the South African military base of Okongo, situated in the district of (Vakuandi). During the attack, the communique said, the SWAPO fighters indlicted heavy losses on the enemy and captured various types of military equipment. The SWAPO communique added that the attack on the Okongo base was carried out to mark the third anniversary of the massacre of Cassinga. perpetrated by the racist Pretoria forces on 4 May 1978 in the Angolan province of Huila.

SOUTH AFRICA

PRIME MINISTER BOTHA COMMENTS ON CROCKER VIST

LD182158 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Jun 81

[Text] The South African prime minister, Mr Botha, says the fact that the United States and South Africa are talking to one another shows that there is desire on both sides for improved relations. However, he would prefer not to hold dialogue in public at the moment.

The prime minister was commenting on statements made by the American assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, before a House of Representatives subcommittee in Washington. Mr Botha said South Africa had had discussions with a representative of the American Government and would prefer to wait until this representative had reported to his president and there had been reaction to the report before commenting on specific points.

Dr Crocker has said, among other things, that the United States is negotiating closer military ties with South Africa and would drop its efforts to negotiate a settlement in South-West Africa; Nambia's prospects for success were poor.

The South African prime minister said in his view South Africa has always occupied an important strategic position, not only as a result of its geographical position on the Cape sea route but also because of its economic potential, and its potential of being a stabilizing and a developing [as heard] factor in southern Africa. If cooperation between South Africa and other countries could be promoted South Africa would make its contribution as long as it was allowed to retain its self-respect and as long as a solution to its problems could be effected without unwelcome interference.